TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

For the Blade.

MARCH.

BY MINNIE.

When Winter's icy wand
Swept o'er the cheerless land,
And North winds blew, and days were short and drear,
We loved the blazing hearth,
Where dwelt content and mirth,
And peaceful plenty smiled with friendly cheer.

But when a warmer gleam
Stole over hill and stream,
And to his home the surly frost-king turned,
Weary of wind and cloud,
For smiling Spring our spirits ever yearned.

'Twas when thy fruitful sough,
O, month of clouded brow,
Bitter and cold assailed the naked plain.
What wonder then that we,
With glad voice joyfully
Received the hour that brought thy dying pain,

That we no sad tears shed
Above thee, drooping dead,
No loving tribute to thy memory gave,
Unloved by aught of earth,
No smiles announced thy birth,
No mourner weeps in sorrow o'er thy grave.

Ah! let us then beware
When press'd by vexing care,
That lip and brow from fretfulness are clear,
Lest o'er our pulseless earth
Of grief there be a dearth,
No tear-drops falling on our lonely bier.

Our Story Teller.

Written For the Blade.

MORE PANGS AND FEARS

Than Wars or Women Have.

BY JOHN H. M'ELROY.

II.

Cowards fear to die; but courage stout
Rather than life in snuff will be put out.
—*Sir Walter Raleigh, on the Snuff of a Candle.*

All military courage of any value is the offspring of Will and Pride. There is no such thing as natural courage. What is usually mistaken for it is only a stolid indifference to danger arising from dull-brained inability to comprehend that it is danger. The first instincts of man teach him to shun all sources of harm, and if his senses are acute enough to perceive danger his natural tendencies are to avoid it. These tendencies can only be overcome by Pride and Will power—Pride to desire to accomplish certain things, even though danger attend it, and Will to carry that desire out.

Harry Glen was apparently not deficient in either will or pride. It is true that his youthful companions at Sardis had not had that opportunity to inform themselves on this point usually given to Village boys growing up together, for at the time when tests of youngsters' mettle are made on the play-ground, and in the mantifarious contests of boyhood, Harry was away at an Eastern school. He returned home "a young gentleman," of too much dignity to engage in the struggles of earlier years.

His leading quality was that sterile selfishness which is such a frequent characteristic of the young men of small Villages whose parents happen to become possest of a few thousand dollars more than the average of their neighbors, and so be accounted as "rich." I call it "sterile selfishness," to distinguish it from that egoism which in great minds is fruitful of high accomplishments and grand deeds. But in youths of Harry Glen's type this force seems to expend itself in satisfaction at wearing finer clothes and having pleasanter homes than their acquaintances; in a pride of whiter hands, and a scorn for drudgery, and finally into a firm conviction that they are made of finer clay than ordinary mortals, and selected by fortune for her luxurious purposes and delicate display.

So deep was this conviction in Harry's mind that when he put down his name on the recruiting roll—because there was a delicate flattery conveyed by the solicitation to head the list—he had not the slightest misgiving that that action would subject him to any of the ills and discomforts that must be borne in carrying out the enterprise they were embarking upon. He had no very clear idea of what the company would be called upon to do, or to undergo, but he had an abiding faith that whatever it would be *he* would be exempted in some way from the disagreeable part of it, as he had been in all other things in his life.

In fact he was able to do so for some weeks after the company entered the field. The slack discipline of the first three months service, and the confusion of ideas that prevailed as to military duties and responsibilities in the early part of the war, enabled him to spend all of his time that he chose from his company, with congenial spirits about headquarters, and to make of the expedition, as far as he was concerned, a pleasant picnic. A little shadow had been thrown over this occasionally, by the spectacle of corpses brought to headquarters, with bullet holes through their heads or breasts, but these were always of the class he had looked down upon, and he regarded their bad luck as something connected with their condition in life. Doubtless some one had to go where there was a chance of getting shot, as some one had to dig ditches, and pry wagons out of the mud, but it was preposterous to think that any thing of this kind was incumbent upon him.

The mutterings of the men against an officer who would not share their duty and hardships did not reach his ears, nor yet the gibes of the more earnest among the officers at the knot of young swells whose interest and zeal were nothing like that they would have taken in a fishing excursion.

Harry did not appreciate, when he strolled down to the parade ground one fine morning, cigar in hand, to see his regiment march off to attack the enemy, while he remained behind under the pretext of assisting the Quartermaster with some troublesome accounts, that no was inflicting an almost mortal wound upon the estimation in which he was held by every man in the command. His slothful, self-indulgent nature, had so little room for anything that did not directly concern his comfort and happiness, that he could not understand the deathly earnestness of the set faced men who were filing by him, or that there was any imperative call for him to join them in their undertaking.

"Bob Bennett's always going where there's no need of it," he said to his companion as he saw the last of the regiment disappear into the woods on the side of the mountain "He could have stayed back with us just as well as not, instead of trudging off over those devilish roads in this hot weather, and may be getting into a bad scrape for which nobody will think any the more of him."

"Yes," said Ned Bolton, who was a City dandy, with an affected drawl, "What the devil's the use, I'd like to know, of a fellsh's putting himself out to do things when there's any quantity of other fellahs that can't be better employed, ready and anxious to do them?"

"That's so. But it's getting awful hot. Let's go back into the shade there, and have Dick bring us a bucket of that cold spring water, and the bottles and things."

"All right." The two sauntered away to where they would find such surroundings as would enable them to pass the time with the least discomfort.

"Bill," said Jake Alspaugh to the one next to him—a red-headed, pock marked man, who seemed to be in a state of chronic disgust with everything. "This means a fight."

"Your news would have been fresh last night," growled Bill. "I suppose that was what we brought our guns along for."

"Yes, but somebody's likely to get killed."

"Well, you nor me don't hev to pay their life insurance, ez I knows on."

"But it may be you or me."

"The devil'd be mighty anxious for green wood afore he'd call you in."

"Come, now, don't talk that way. This is a mighty serious time."

"I'll make it a good deal seriouser for you if you don't keep offen my heels with them splay feet o' yor'n."

"Don't you think we'd better pray, or something?'

"You might try takin' up a collection."

'O, spunk up, Jake," said a slender young man near by, the color in whose face had a more intimate connection with the contents of his canteen than the heat of the day. "Think how proud your relations will be of you if you die for your country."

"I'm mad at all my relations, and I don't want to do anything to please 'em," murmured Jake, sadly.

"But think how grand it'll be to spread your tent

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
Where angels guard with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

"Yes, and I expect they they'd be ever so much harder to slip out through than the guards we now have."

An order to march on put a stop to further conversation. The enemy was known to be near, and the regiment marcht in that silence that comes from tense expectation. The day was intensely hot, and the air was perfumed with the thousand odors that rise from the West Virginia woods in the first flush of Summer. The road wound around the steep mountain side, through great thickets of glossy-leaved laurel, by clumps of fragrant honeysuckle, and, nestling under the shadows of huge rocks, by beds of sweet-breathing, velvety pansies, millions of them blooming everywhere, where no other eyes beheld them than those of the thousands of gay birds, singing and screaming in the branches of the trees overhead, and of the dreadful rattle-snakes that crawled, and rattled, and hissed in the crevices of the rocks at whose feet they bloomed.

At last the regiment halted under the grateful shadows of broad-topped oaks and chestnuts. A patriarchal pheasant, drumming on a hollow log near by some consolatory message to his listening mate, distended his round eyes in amazement at the strange irruption of men and horses, and then whirred away in transports of fear. A crimson-crested woodpecker ceased his ominous tapping, and flew boldly to a neighboring branch, where he could inspect the new arrival to good advantage and determine its character. The men threw themselves down for a moment's rest on the springing moss that covered the whole hillside. A hum of comment and conversation arose. Jake Alspaugh began to think that perhaps there would'nt be any fight after all, and his spirits rose proportionately. Bill Bolton growled that the cowardly officers had no doubt deliberately misled the regiment, that a fight might be avoided. Tom Edwards, the slender, red-faced young man, saw a nodding May-apple flower at a little distance, that was as fair as a lily and fragrant as a pink. He hastened to pluck it, and came back with it in the muzzle of his gun, and a handful of violets.

A thick-bodied rattlesnake crawled clumsily and slowly out from the shelter of a little ledge, with his fearful eyes gleaming with deadly intentions against a ground squirrel frisking fearlessly upon a fallen log near by, upon one end of which sat Capt. Robert Bennett, poring over a troublesome detail in the "Tactics." The snake saw the man and his awkward movement changed at once into one of electric alertness. He sounded his terrible rattle, his dull diamonds and stripes lighted up with the glare that shines through an enraged man's face. The thick body seemed to lengthen out, and gain an immensity of sinuous suppleness. He was coiled with the quickness of a flash, with head erect, forked tongue protruding, and eyes flaming like satanic jewels. A shout apprized Capt. Bennett of his danger. He sprang to his feet with a quickness that matcht the snake's, and instinctively drew his sword. He stept a little to one side, and as the fearful monster lanched itself at him dexterously cut it in two, with a sweeping stroke of his weapon. A shout of applause rose from the regiment, and the boys gathered around to inspect the slain serpent, and congratulate the Captain on his skilful disposition of his assailant.

"O, that was only my old bat-stroke, that used to worry the boys in town-ball so," said the Captain carelessly. "It is queer what things turn out useful to a man when he least expects it."

A sharp yell from a thousand throats cleft the air, and with its last notes came a rattle of muskets from the brow of the hill across the little ravine. The bullets sang through the air, cut the leaves and limbs with sharp little crashes, and struck men's bodies with a thud. A score of men in the disordered group fell back wounded and dying on the green moss.

"Of course I might 've knowed them muddleheaded officers 'd run us right into a hornet's nest o' Rebels," grumbled Bill Bolton, hastily tearing a cartridge and forcing it into his gun.

"Hold on, my weak-kneed patriot," said Tom Edwards, catching Jake Alspaugh by the collar, and turning him around so that he faced the enemy again. "It's awful bad manners to rush out of a matinee just as the performance begins. You disturb the people who've come to enjoy the show. Keep your seat till the curtain goes down. You'll find enough to interest you."

The same sudden inspiration of common sense that had flashed upon Capt. Bennett in encountering the snake now raised him to the level of this emergency. He comprehended that the volley they had received had emptied every Rebel gun. The distance was so short that the enemy could be reacht before they could reload. But no time must be lost in attempting to form, or in waiting to have the order regularly given by the Colonel. He sprang toward the enemy, waving his sword, and shouted in tones that echoed from the cliffs:

"Attention, battalion! Charge bayonets! *Forward*, DOUBLE QUICK, MARCH!"

A swelling cheer answered him. His own company ran forward to follow his impetuous lead. The others joined in rapidly. Away they dashed down the side of the declivity, and in an instant more were swarming up the opposite side, toward the astounded Rebels. Among these divided councils reigned. Some were excitedly snapping unexpent guns at the oncoming foe; others were fixing bayonets, and sturdily urging their comrades to do likewise, and meet the rushing wave of cold steel with a counter wave. The weaker-hearted ones were already clambering up the mountain side out of harm's way. There was no time left for debate. The blue line led by Bennett flung itself on the dark-brown mass of Rebels, like an angry wave dashing upon a flimsy bank of sand, and in an instant there was nothing to be done but pursue the disrupted and flying fragments. It was all over.

Harry Glen's perfect self complacency did not moult a feather when the victors returned flushed with their triumph, and feeling something akin to contempt for those of their comrades who had not shared the perils and honors of the expedition with them. He was too thoroly satisfied with himself, and his motives for doing as he did to even understand that anybody could have just cause of complaint at anything he chose to do. This kept him from appreciating the force of the biting innuendos and sarcastic allusions that were made to his face, and he had so stood aloof from all that there was nobody who cared to take the friendly trouble of telling him how free the camp conversation was making with his reputation.

He could not help understanding that he had somehow lost caste in the regiment, but he complacently attributed this to mean-spirited jealousy of the superior advantages he was enjoying, and it only made him anxious for the coming of the time when he could "cut the whole mob of beggahs," as Ned Bolton phrased it.

A few days more would end the regiment's term of service, and he readily obtained permission to return home in advance.

The first real blow his confidence received was when he walked down the one principal street of Sardis, and was forced to the perception of the fact that there was an absence of that effusive warmth with which the Sardispeople had ever before welcomed back their young townsman, of whose good looks and gentlemanliness they had always been proud Now people looked at him in a curious way, and did not come forward to offer him their hands as of old. It astonished him that nobody alluded to the company, or anything that had happened to it.

But as he passed up the street to his home, he heard one boy call out to another, over the way in that piercing treble invariably employed by boys in making their confidential communications to each other:

"S-a-y! did you know Hank Glen'd got back? And they say he looks pale yit."

The whole truth flashed upon him: envious ones had slandered him at home as a coward.

TO BE CONTINUED.

For the Blade.

ACROSTIC.

BY S. P. T.

Vicksburg is taken but at what a cost,
Infantrymen, officers and soldiers, a host;
Company A disappears from the strife,
Karl, on the sick list, has won him a wife;
Stock is discharged, O'Neil takes command,
Fronson's a Captain, Walter is too,
United they fought, divided anew;
Rebels many they have each of them slain,
Going ahead tho' shot fell like rain.

Arapahoe, Neb., Feb. 21, 1881.

A NEW RITUAL.

A Marriage Service for Divorced Persons.

Standard of the Cross.

"The persons to be married anew to second partners being present, with suitable witnesses, it is well that the minister should briefly exhort them to the effect that marriage is a serious business, and yet not so very serious after all; and should encourage them to be of good cheer, because mistakes are easily corrected. After which he may read in Hosea i., 2, "Go take unto thee a wife," etc.; and iii., 13, "Go yet love a woman beloved of her friend," etc. Then he will do well to omit the customary invitation to any present to show "just cause or impediment," and proceed at once to require of the bridegroom to show good reason why he has a right to be married, notwithstanding he has a wife living.

"Then let the man answer thus, or to this effect:

"Here are the papers, all fresh and regular, from the Court of —— County, Ind. Cause, incompatibility of temper, and the assurances of Messrs. Quirk, Gammon & Snap that they have been procured promptly and without publicity."

"And the woman shall answer thus, or to like effect:

"Oh! I'm all right. Divorce from the Superior Court of Connecticut, Chief Justice Park presiding. Cause, conduct tending to defeat the object of the marriage relation."

"Then let the minister say:

"Who giveth the indemnity bond to the minister to secure him, in case there should be any trouble growing out of this little affair?"

"And this question having been answered by the execution, then and there, of a good and sufficient bond, let the persons take each other by the hand, and let the minister say to the bridegroom, calling him by name:

"You, ——, take this woman to be your more or less lawful wife, and you promise to render to her the duties that society expects of you in this relation, until some incompatibility of temper arises, or until the present arrangement is regularly dissolved by the divorce courts? Thus you promise; though, if you don't choose to keep your word, I do not see what in the world is going to be done about it."

Answer—with this understanding, I do.

"Then let the minister say to the bride:

"You, ——, take this man to be, in a certain sense of the word, your lawful husband; and you promise, having taken all necessary precautions to secure your property in your own right, to show a due respect to the conventionalities of society until incompatibility or divorce shall part you? You thus promise?"

Answer—It strikes me as safe to do so.

"I pronounce you, therefore, in the sense in which the words are used in the statute, to be husband and wife. And, since your being joined together is in distinct contravention of the law of God, there seems to be no obvious reason why man should not put you asunder at his own discretion."

Prayer and benediction being manifestedly inappropriate on such an occasion, the services may be concluded by the paying of a fee.—*Adapted from the Independent.*

Tricycles for Princesses.

London World.

Her Majesty was so struck the other day with the rapidity and apparent ease with which a lady was propelling a tricycle along the Ventor road, at the Isle of Wigot, that she had one of the same kind (a "Salvo") ordered to Osborne, for the benefit of the Princess. This must be a great encouragement to tricyclers, who hitherto have been rather sneered at by bicyclists and the world in general. Elsewhere we hear of a ladies' tricycle club being formed with a special costume suited to the exigencies of the situation—something between the Turkish and Bloomer dress—a development, in fact, of Knicker bockers, with a Norfolk shirt for the "body." Possibly those ladies will now endeavor to secure her Majesty as President of their association.

Spelling Reform.

There was a brave soldier, a Colonel,
Who swore in a way most infolonel;
But he never once thought,
As a Christian man ought,
He imperrilled his own life etolonel.
—*Steubenville Herald.*

'Twas the fault of his father patolonel,
That during his youth bright and volonel,
This Colonel so fair,
Had learned so to swear,
And saddened his mother matolonel.
—*Rockland Courier.*

PARAPHRASE FROM HORACE.

BOOK I.—ODE V.

Ad Pyrrham.

Sweet Pyrrha, maid of Harvard square,
Dear damsel, excellently fair,
What conquest has thou made this fall—
What perfume-scented freshman small
Goes every afternoon to meet
Thee walking out on Brattle street,
Eyes thee askance, and longs to sip
The honeyed nectar of thy lip?
For whom dost thou, with dainty care,
Curl, frizz and braid and bang thy hair,
To make more charmingly intense
Thy elegant magnificence?
Poor fellow, he believes thee true,
Unconscious what a girl can do.
Alas! full soon will he declare
That thou art false as thou art fair;
For, when he calls some day, no doubt
He'll find thee in and find thee out.
Thou hast been taught the way to flirt
For seasons three, at Mt. Desert;
And I have known thy wiles before,
For I am now a sophomore.
And, grateful to have saved my heart
From Pyrrha's fascinating art,
I've sacrificed with outlay mighty
A *pair of kids* to Aphrodite.
—*Harvard Crimson.*

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SECOND LOVE," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

SUMMONED HOME.

It was one of the merriest and pleasantest picnics of the season. There is a great art in picnics, and Mrs. Langrone possessed that art in its fullest extent. On the present occasion she had excelled herself; and the day, the sun, and even the wind, seemed to have become her allies to make it a success.

The spot that had been selected—Castle Cannick ruins—stood on a slight eminence, which, covered with soft, short, verdant grass, swept down to a belt of ancient trees.

In and about these through the tangled wilderness of bushes, and in the ruins themselves, rang the sweet echoes of happy laughter and equally musical voices; while every now and then flitted into view a pretty girlish form, tastefully attired, and waited upon by an attentive cavalier.

On the slope at the shady side of the ruins the luncheon was being spread, and here the more elderly portion of the guests rested with their hostess, who, however, did not rest, for she was here and there—superintending lobster salads, icing champagne, and many other matters.

Mrs. Langtrone was a widow near fifty; but she had been blest with a young heart. She could not climb ruins, nor gather wild-flowers under difficulties; but she liked to enable others to do so, and never forgot that once she had been young.

"What a delightful day we shall have!" she remarked to those near her, as she prepared a chicken salad. "Not a cloud in the sky; and I trust there will not be one in our picnic."

"I shall begin to think that hardly probable!" exclaimed Colonel Frere, a gray-moustached veteran, concocting claret cup "If those young people will not remember that these ruins have stood for centuries, consequently are not so safe to ascend as modern stone staircases, I fear the picnic may be clouded by broken legs and arms, if not necks."

"Gracious, Colonel!" laughed the lady, "do not hint at anything half so awful."

"Surely I don't do so without some cause" responded the officer, raising his eyes from the cucumber he held. "Look yonder, my dear madam; Miss Carew pats into action what I merely put in words."

Mrs. Langtrone, on complying, gave a little startled cry.

Standing in the space where once had been a Gothic window, her slight, graceful figure outlined by the blue summer-sky beyond, and framed by the dark, crumbling masonry, was a young girl, looking laughingly down at them. A straw hat rested on golden hair, which scrambling and the breeze together had picturesquely dishevelled; exercise had brought a rosy glow to her cheek and brilliancy to her eyes. On finding she was perceived, extending her hand, she said, in serio-comic tones:

"The spirit of these ancient ruins bids thee welcome in the names of their past owners.

"'Their bodies are dust,
Their good swords rust:
Their souls are with the saints, I trust.'

Be merry. Eat and drink as much as you like, but pocket nothing."

"Go back, you madcap girl!" called Mrs. Langtrone. "Only think, if you were to slip!"

"There's no fear of that," remarked the Colonel, drily, as Hester Carew, with a kiss of the hand, *a la* a stage fairy, withdrew. "Her cousin Thornton had pretty firm hold of her. He wouldn't have let her fall for all the lands of Carew—he, he, he!"

"For shame, Colonel! Do you forget your youth?" said the widow. "Are young lovers ever worldly-minded and mercenary? Surely Hester Carew is handsome, and in every way charming enough to win affection for herself alone."

"Undoubtedly. I myself am her devoted slave. Nevertheless, her being her grandfather's heiress must be an addition to her charms in some persons' eyes."

"Well, now I come to think of it I almost hope that Thornton Carew may have another incentive to woo than pure love, for they say those wounds are always the worst to heal."

"How?" remarked the Colonel, tasting the claret cup with satisfaction. "Do you fancy the lad has no chance?"

"Not much. Can you keep a secret, Colonel?"

"What a question, my dear madam! Trust me."

"Well, then, I fancy he is laying siege to a castle from which the booty he seeks has already gone. I have my suspicions—mind, this is in strictest confidence—that his cousin, the merry hearted young sailor, Leonard Marse, is before him."

During this conversation, the young lady who had given rise to it—Hester Carew—had proceeded with her companion on their exploration. Exultantly they had gone—or rather she, for he but followed as her shadow—as far as possible up the crumbling stairs, and down those leading, it was affirmed, to dungeons and secret passages. Hester, but eighteen years old, could climb both agilely and gracefully, rarely needing the aid of Thornton Carew—a tall, handsome man of thirty—who, however, was ever ready to offer it.

"What a place for witches' *sabbat* when the moon shines!" laughed Hester; "or for Der Freyschutz to cast the magic bullets. Do you believe in magic, Thornton?"

"Not much—that is, not at all of the kind you mean," he rejoined. "A woman's beauty, the magic of her smile—"

"*Halt-la, mon ami!*" broke in the girl; "I do not mean that at all; but that magic which the old book in black letter, bound in vellum and with clasps, in grandpapa's library, tells you about. You have never peeped into it, Thornton?"

"Never. The peeping would have been little good—it being all in old Latin and French, that few can read at the present day Pray, Hester, take care of that stone; it really gave way beneath your foot."

"Ah! I suppose magic has gone out with the fairies," she remarked, taking securer footing. "*Apropos* of fairies, Thornton, let us go and get some fairy grasses to grace Mrs. Langtrone's table. Do you recollect what a charming bouquet we made of them and wild-flowers last year?"

She willed—he obeyed; and soon they were descending the green slope to the trees.

Enjoying perfect health, Hester Carew revelled in the beauties of nature; the songs of the birds, the sunshine, the flowers, seemed part of herself. She had never known what real trouble was; the nearest approach to it was regret at not being able to remember father or mother, and the knowledge that their lives had not been as happy as hers. But the loss of love of which she had never been conscious could not be very poignant, especially as Mr. Carew her grandfather, who had brought her up, idolized her; perhaps the more so, because he had lost his son, her father, at an early age, his only child; for Thornton Carew and Leonard Marse were children of his younger brother and a stepsister by a second marriage

Mr. Carew had acknowledged Hester as his sole heiress—a fact that would have gained her suitors if her beauty and disposition had failed to do so.

Whether Mrs. Langtrone's suspicion was correct, and Lieutenant Marse, unconsciously to himself, had won the prize—Hester, at present, had distinguished none by her favor; while Thornton's love—who, as Leonard, she had known from childhood—she did not even suspect.

But Thornton Carew, when preparing that morning for the picnic, and looking from his window at the pretty grounds of Carew Manor, had said to himself, "To day or never I'll learn my fate—whether Hester and Carew are to be mine or not."

Altogether he was hopeful, yet there were some doubts lurking in his mind; but he never suspected, as had Mrs. Langtrone, that he had anything to fear from his cousin Leonard Marse.

Hester and he soon lost themselves in the tangle. No voices betrayed the presence of others near them. The bouquet was in rapid progress, when Thornton said:

"I wonder, Hester, if ever again we two shall gather wild flowers together."

"Dear me, why not?" she laughed. "Many and many a time, I do not doubt"

"I wish I could think so! But I have neither the conceit nor courage to."

There was something in his tone that made her look at him, but the intense expression of his dark eyes caused her hastily to lower hers.

"Thornton!" she murmured, involuntarily, a strange sensation, almost fear, and an inclination to run away at her heart.

"Yes, Hester," he proceeded, softly, yet rapidly, "I can conceal it no longer! Why should I? The question is, have I concealed it so long? No, that would not be likely. Surely you must ere this have read the secret of my life?"

"Indeed—indeed, no. I—I do not understand," she murmured, pale, with averted face.

"That is, is hope I——"

He answered her quickly, checking further words.

"Hester, do not say you have not seen my love," he exclaimed, leaning over her—"that you are not aware that no woman in this world is so dear to me as you are—that for years I have watched your blossoming into maidenhood, with the sweet cherished hope one day to call you wife!"

Hester Carew stood, her face averted, one trembling hand holding the bouquet of wild flowers, the other held in his grasp, so that she could not release it.

"Oh! Thornton," she exclaimed, distressfully, "Why—why have you said this?"

"Why, Hester? Because my happiness rests in your reply—because for years I have loved, until suspense grew too hard to bear, Hester. Oh! my darling, you will give me hope? Think, my whole happiness depends upon your reply!"

His tones were low and impassioned as he leaned towards her, but there was a darkness on his brow that hardly harmonized with them, while the mouth beneath the silky moustache was contracted.

"Oh! Thornton, I would have given I know not what had this not happened!" answered the girl, tears in her voice. "I like you so—so much as a cousin—that the thought of paining you is terrible!"

"As a cousin!" he exclaimed. "If you feel this, why pain me, Hester? No wife shall be so loved as you! You will not, you cannot refuse me!"

"I must, for—for" the words came low, "I do not love you as you would wish!"

"But give me hope. I have waited years. I yet will wait."

"Impossible! I cannot, Thornton"

He looked at her, the cloud on his forehead darkening.

"Hester," he said, finally, "you love someone else! Who is it? I demand to know!"

A vivid color leapt to her cheek. He may have taken it for anger, for she turned quickly at the last words.

"Demand, Thornton!" she said. "Surely you forget yourself!"

"That you are uncle Carew's heiress, and I am—well, what I am," he rejoined, with a glance that startled her. "Perhaps you seek some wealthier and titled suitor? Ha, ha! Have you ever heard, Hester, how pride sometimes has a fall?"

"Thornton," said the girl, quietly, now calmly, looking into his face, "I am ashamed of you! Is it kind, is it gentlemanly, to lose your temper thus, and insult me, because I say I cannot return your love? Friends—the best—we have been. Might we not yet——"

"Never" he broke in, impetuously—"never! The one hope of my life has been to win you; and you destroy that hope in a breath! I cannot, I will not forgive you! Hester, for your own sake, I say have a care!"

She gazed at him, wondering, amazed. His face was white, there was a threat in his eyes, his hands were clenched. Passion, but not that of love, was on every feature.

"Thornton, I am sorry for this," she said, calmly; "trebly so, seeing the way in which you receive my answer. I would have made it more gentle, but how can I? I think it will be best to say no more"

As she spoke he moved away in the direction of the ruins At the same moment some of the picnic people appeared in sight. He followed her then, and said, coldly:

"If you have no objection, we will return as we came—together. You, no more than I, I suppose, desire to become the object of gossip during the rest of the day with those people."

She merely inclined her head, for the tone was harsh, if not absolutely insulting.

On their quitting the woods, and drawing near where the luncheon was now prepared, Hester, raising her eyes, beheld a horseman coming rapidly along the ribbon-like road.

"Is this one of your guests, who is resolved to be in 'at pudding-time,' at least?" she laughingly inquired, as she joined Mrs. Langtrone.

"No, my love; all my guest's came with us; besides," said the widow, shading her eyes with a small, plump hand, "yonder is a groom. Why, it is your own livery, my dear."

"So it is; it is Tomson! Oh!" and the color fled from her cheek, "I trust nothing is the matter!"

"Matter! Why should that pop into your head, my love?. Do you think an earthquake has occurred since you left home?" laughed Mrs. Langtrone, yet privately making a sign to Thornton to meet the man.

Hester would have followed, but the widow held her arm.

Thornton came quickly back. One glance at his face showed something was indeed the matter.

"Hester," he said, "my uncle has been thrown from his horse Now, don't look so frightened, and pray do not faint, for he wishes to see you at once. Really, the groom says it is but a fall. I will go with you."

Hastily the horses were harnessed into one of the carriages, and Hester, pale to the lips, silent, fearing to speak, lest she should lose self-control and faint, took her seat by her cousin, who, lashing the animals to full speed, started homeward, the laughter of the younger portion of the picnic guests yet reaching them from the ruins and wood.

"Is it only a fall?" inquired Mrs Langtrone of the groom, as he prepared to follow the carriage.

"It's a fall, ma'am," answered the man; "of course, Mr. Thornton put in the *only* to make it appear lighter to Miss Carew; but it's the spine as is injured, and Dr Browne says poor master hasn't two hours to live."

Such, indeed, was the case. Mr. Carew had been carried home and laid on a sofa, from which he was never to rise Directly consciousness returned a great alarm was on his face.

"I know it! I cannot live!" he exclaimed. "Tell me, Browne, how long may I reckon upon—two hours? Good Heavens! Then send for my granddaughter and my lawyer. Tell them both to come at once—at once! Oh! fool—idiot that I have been!"

It was Hester who arrived first. Her tears flowed fast as she beheld her grandfather, whom but a few hours back she had left so hale and hearty.

"Don't fret, dear," he smiled, returning her kiss. "I'm glad you have come. Why doesn't the lawyer?"

"Pray, compose yourself, Mr. Carew," said the doctor. "He will be here shortly."

"Shortly! Ah! you don't know. I can't—I musn't wait! Bowne, get some ink, pens, and paper, there's a good fellow. You shall make my will."

"Your will, Mr. Carew! You do not mean——"

"That it isn't made? Yes, I do. I've been an idiot! But be quick, look at my hand; it is nearly useless! Quick, or I shall be unable to sign!"

It was Thornton Carew who hastened to get the writing materials; then he stood out of sight of the dying man, watching Hester weeping as she knelt by his side.

"Well, Mr. Carew?" said the doctor, then springing up he went to his patient. A violent convulsion had passed over him. When it subsided he was speechless. By the expression of his eyes and hand, he indicated Hester.

"Yes, yes; all to her, my good sir. We understand; I'll write it, though Miss Carew in any way will inherit."

Rapidly he drew out a simple form, wherein everything was left to Hester Carew, and read it over.

As Mr. Carew listened a spasm contracted his features, he moved his head as if in dissent, tried violently to articulate, and dropped back—dead!

TO BE CONTINUED.

A TRAP FOR SEVEN.

The Way a Stage Coach was Cleaned Out.

Detroit Free Press.

Catch a rat in a trap and he will fight. Trap a man and—well, you can't rely on him. It is according to the trap In the heavy stage coach, as we roll out of Leadville, are seven men. One is an army officer who has half a dozen scars to prove his bravery. Cut off from his command on the plains last Summer by a score of Indians, he intrenched himself and fought the band off until help arrived. Two of the others are desperadoes, who have killed their men. Three of the others are stalwart miners, each armed with two revolvers, and they look as if they would be ugly customers in a row.

The seventh man might do some shooting on a pinch, but he hopes there will be no pinch. In the crowd are 10 revolvers, two derringers, three repeating rifles and four or five bowie knives, and there is perfect good feeling as the stage rolls along. It is tacitly understood that the army captain is to assume command in case the coach is attacked, and that all are to keep cool and fire to kill.

It is 10 o'clock in the morning. The windows are down and the passengers are smoking and talking and seeking for comfortable positions. The coach has just reached the top of a hill, when every horse is suddenly pulled up.

"If it's a b'ar, we'll have some fun," growled one of the miners, as he put his head out of the window.

"If it's a robber gin me the fust pop at him!" whispered one of the desperadoes.

No one could say what the trouble was, when a wiry little chap about five feet six inches tall, with dark eyes and hair, clean face and thin lips, appeared at the left-hand door with a cocked revolver in either hand, and said:

"Gents, I'm sorry to disturb you, but I've got to make a raise this morning. Please leave your shooters and climb down here, one at a time!"

It was sudden. It was so sudden that it took 10 seconds to understand the drift of his remarks. Then every eye turned to the right-hand door, and the two revolvers held by a second robber were seen at the open window. It was a trap. The rats were caught, and would they fight?

"Gents, I'm growing a leetle impatient," continued the first robber, "and I want to see the procession begin to move!"

Let's see? The captain was to lead us, and we were to be cool and fire to kill But the captain was growing white around the mouth, and nobody had a weapon in hand. The rats were not going to fight. One of the miners opened the door and descended, and the other six humbly followed. The seven were drawn up in line across the road, and while the robber held his shootor on the line he coolly observed to his partner:

"Now, William, you remove the weapons from the coach and then search these gentlemen."

As William obeyed every victim was ordered to hold his hands above his head, and whatever plunder was taken from his pockets was dropped into William's hat. Four gold watches, two diamond pins, a telescope, a diamond ring, a gold badge and $1,200 in cash changed hands in ten minutes. Not a man had a word to say. The driver of the coach did not leave his seat and was not interfered with. When the last man had been plundered the genteel Dick Turpin kindly observed:

"You are the most decent lot of men I ever robbed, and if times weren't so blasted hard, I'd make each of you a present of $10. Now then, climb back to your places and the stage will go on."

The crowd "clumb," and the vehicle resumed its journey. Not a weapon or a timepiece or a dollar had been saved. Seven well armed men had been cleaned out by two and not a shot fired or a wound given. Each man took his seat without a word. Mile after mile was passed in silence, and finally the seventh man, the one who might fight on a pinch, but didn't, plaintively suggested:

"Can't some of you gentlemen think of a few remarks which would be apropos to the occasion?"

No one could, and the silence was renewed.

Tough on Two Hundred Women.

Norristown Herald.

A news item says: "Sidi Muley Hassen, the Sultan of Morocco, has discharged 200 of his wives." Of course, Mr. Hassen, like the rest of us, feels the necessity of curtailing his expenses now and then; but it was mighty rough on the 200 women to be turned out in the cold and pitiless world, right in the face of the Spring millinery openings.

For the Blade

THE REDWOODS.

The Gigantic Trees of California.

Nature, Dimensions and Characteristics of the Great Sequoia.

BY STEPHEN SCOTTON.

No mining is done in this part of California. Agriculture, lumbering and dairying are the pursuits of the people of this seacoast region. Humboldt County is in the heart of the Redwoods. They are said to be a gigantic species of cedar found only on the coast of Northern California, from San Francisco on the south to the Oregon line on the north, and from 20 to 30 miles back to the foot hills. These enormous trees, which grow in dense masses, mostly on rough and broken lands, steep hillsides and gulches, range in diameter from 3 to 6, 8, 10 and 12 feet, towering to a vast hight, perfectly straight, and but slightly diminished in size, to a small spreading top, with fine deep green foliage, through which the whispering winds are heard in low and melancholy sounds, as though coming to the ear from a great distance.

The bark is of a grey color, deeply indented and varying in thickness from four to six inches. These forests have probably been growing for centuries, and some writers maintain that they are remnants of the gigantic vegetation which existed in the antediluvian ages, before the creation of man, or the advent of animal life upon the earth.

Although most of them have attained to marvelous proportions, they seem to be still in the prime and vigor of life, and no symptoms of decay are visible. Native to a clime where rains never come in the Summer months, they are often visited by fires, whose marks are seen on almost every tree (mainly on the bark) far up towards the limbs Many of the large trees are hollow near the ground, and burned out to a shell. Some of the large ones near a road trail are utilized for lodging purposes at night by travellers, being 10 or 12 feet inside diameter.

I have measured a few burned out stumps that were 18 feet across. They are probably the most tenacious of life and the fastest growers known Although burned to a mere stump, they will still vegetate and send up vigorous masses of bright green foliage. No timber exists more useful than this for commercial purposes. The proportion of clear lumber often reaches two thirds It is soft and easy to work as white pine, and splits with unequaled facility, into posts, shingles and shakes. For the latter purpose it is first rived into blocks, six inches square and three feet long. These are then split, commencing at one side, into boards three sixteenths thick by six inches wide.

Although the mills use two large circular saws, one above the other, and a third one with a horizontal cut, yet many large logs have to be split (with powder) into halves and quarters. In felling these trees long handled axes are used, and scaffolds made by which they are cut, from six to ten feet from the ground. Much skill and judgment are also required in falling them, or they will be broken into pieces. Common boards and framing lumber, good, but not clear, sell at the mills for $4 per thousand. Clear is worth $7 to $10 per thousand; clear sawed shingles, $1.50 per thousand. Great quantities of refuse lumber is burned at every mill, two men being kept busy with a railroad car running out loads dumping them down into the fire.

Some capitalists from Australia have recently established a manufactory of moldings, sash and doors, using almost entirely waste lumber that has previously been thrown away, and shipping their products to that country. One custom peculiar to the Pacific coast is that the cross-cutting of these immense logs is invariably done by one man to a saw, it having but one handle, and by this means a man will stand nearly straight, working alternately from both sides when the logs are very large. Redwood is easily cut and sawed, and is generally light But a few trees are always found which are termed "sinkers" and will sink like iron in water. As all logs are rafted on rivers, sloughs or bays, these heavy ones are tied up at the ends, with short pieces of rope plugged into augur holes and attached to the ends of floating logs. Sometimes also one end of a log floats and the other end sinks thereby standing perpendicular in the water. These need but one end bouyed to a lighter log. The labor in all these operations is extremely severe, and wages not high except for a few responsible positions. Twelve hours is a day's work all the year round in mills or in the woods. But board is always furnished by the employer. A cook house is an appurtenance found at every place where laborers are employed and the cooks are as scientific and skillful as those of first-class hotels. They are consequently well paid, and many are the business men and women now well established who obtained their first start in life by cooking at from $75 to $100 per month, although but half those prices can be obtained now. The provisions set upon the rough tables of these boarding houses are as ample and luxurious as those that grace the dining halls of the most pretentious hotels, but wanting in their style and display, which is often made to take the place of real comfort in the latter establishments.

Eureka, Humboldt Co., Cal.

An Emphatic Witness.

Harper's Magazine.

A lick Thompson, of Vir

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubr's.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 10 1881.

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Correspondence.

NEW MEXICO.

Awake at Last—What Santa Fe Is Doing.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

It is just a year now since the first locomotive disturbed with the noisy announcement of its arrival the conservative life that for 300 years Santa Fe has been living, or rather dreaming. Everybody expected that the quaint New Mexican metropolis would wake right up the moment she heard the whistle and turn out with all her resources to do great things, just as the Mexicans rush out of their houses the minute they hear the cathedral bell, and come crowding up from all quarters to early mass. But Santa Fe did not wake up of a sudden at all, and all last Summer people were disappointed that the Town did not seem to be growing as they had expected, or even in proportion to the rest of the country, for Albuquerque and Las Vegas, towns which before had had no business or society at all, were putting up new ware houses and mooting projects for street-car lines and gas and water and manufactories, yet, still, business went on in Santa Fe in the same old way, and the old accomodations and buildings seemed quite sufficient. So folks began to say that

THE TOWN WAS SIDE-TRACKED,

and that the time of its importance was past, and that soon it would be of no interest at all except to that small part of society that can afford to amuse itself with history and archaeology, and the speculators and gamblers and adventurers, who came in with the first train, grew discouraged and began to leave for other parts.

Yet Santa Fe was not sleeping so soundly as they thought. To be sure, it took quite a while to rub the cobwebs out of its eyes, but when it had been napping 300 years, and it was only to be expected that it should feel antagonistic to the noisy life of the railroad that had broken her slumbers so suddenly.

Santa Fe was quite content with her old life—with the stage coach and military aristocracy, but after the railroad swept them both away at one stroke, went on making the best of circumstances, with a spirit that would have done credit to Charlotte who went on cutting her bread and butter the same as though Werter were never dead; and so, without any great show or ado, the close of the first year of the new era finds the little City so changed that those who come back after a few months' absence hardly know the place.

A STREET SCENE.

Last year, on a warm, sunny day, the narrow sidewalks were crowded with swarthy Mexicans, sitting down in the streets to talk and smoke their cigarettes of "puncho." The air was alive with their piercing accents as they called in Spanish to one another. And the stranger who did not understand the language was advised not to wander about on the streets among them, even in the daytime. But now these same streets are crowded with quiet, business-like gentlemen, and the Mexicans and their dogs are slinking back together into the byways and alleys, faster and farther every day.

THE PLAZA

is lighted with gas at night, and the theater is superseding the old *Baile*, that was a year ago the only amusement in the City, and until last month, when it was moved to a cheap neighborhood over the river, occupied a prominent place near the plaza since times to which the memory of the present generation goeth not back.

The old way of bringing the water to the City in an open ditch, called the "acequia," has given place to the new water company, whose works will soon be in operation and before the dry season comes on, all will be ready to sprinkle the streets and water the gardens as conveniently as conveniently as it is done in any Eastern City.

A SPLENDID NEW HOTEL

with accommodations for several hundred guests has been nearly completed, and will be opened at once in the most elegant style While in the way of new buildings I must not forget to mention the hospital, one of the prominent land marks of the City, and a structure that would do credit anywhere. Then there is the new college building just over the river alongside of the old San Miguel Church that is said to have been built by the first missionaries, about 1610. It has great thick walls, and 10 and 12 feet thick in some places, all plastered over with mud and sticks and bones and broken pieces of crockery, so as to make the most hideous of contrasts with the shapely College Hall that stands in the same yard; but the contrast is the same that one meets at every turn in Santa Fe. The miserable old Mexican houses and the new ones are all jumbled together on the narrow streets in the most chaotic confusion. Here is an elegant store, with its plate windows aglow with the last fashions, and next, a dingy shop, with cloth tacked in its rear windows in place of glass, while some old men ranged around a table are making, by hand with no facilities in the way of tools, the delicate tracery of the Mexican jewelry for which Santa Fe has such a reputation. There are several shops where it is made of both silver and gold in great quantities, and the skill of the workmen is marvelous, especially considering that their only tools are a blow-pipe and chisels.

RUSHED WITH BUSINESS.

Yet, no matter how ragged and mixed the external appearance of the stores in Santa Fe may be, they are all rushed with business, and everybody is pushing ahead independently and making some improvement. So now that the Spring has fairly opened and people go about, everybody is surprised to see how much business is actually pushing on at every hand; and, of a sudden, the public become aware that Santa Fe is at last wide awake, and filled with enterprising men. Some are preparing to build a new line of railroad to the White Oaks, others already building a big smelter at the Cerillos, another party arranging for a great ware house and wholesale mercantile establishment, and still another company intending to star ta woolen factory, while there are hundreds of miners and prospectors, attracted to the old districts in the immediate vicinity, by the new developments and discoveries, which make Santa Fe's future no longer a matter of doubt.

AND SUCH WEATHER.

There never was another climate like this. Mid-winter, yet as mild as it was when we were in Florida year before last, and the air here on the mountains, lighter and purer than even the sea breezes that came from the Bahamas freighted with the odor of oranges. The noons are never sultry, the nights always star-lit, and the tinted mountain peaks at morning are so charming that I have fallen quite in love with the picturesque old City of the Holy Faith.

H. A. ELLIOTT.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 15.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney co-plaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Great Storms in the Rocky Mountains—Immense Loss among the Sheep and Cattle Men—Many Persons Badly Frozen—Mail and Telegraph Communications at Times Entirely Cut Off.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

FORT FETTERMAN, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 20, 1881.

Ever since the first of last January, and more especially during the present month, a most violent storm of wind and snow accompanied with intense cold, has been raging all along this range of the Rocky Mountains, and also for hundreds of miles, upon the adjoining plains in every direction. In the recollections of the oldest white settler, and Indian hunters of this region, "no such a Winter has ever visited the frontier as this one." For intense cold and heavy falls of snow the present Winter is doubtless without a parallel in the history of the country. The snow in many parts of the mountains has already accumulated to great depth. In many of the deep canons immense drifts have formed from 500 to 800 feet deep. Down at the base of the mountains and for some considerable distance out among the foot-hills the snow will average from three to 10 feet deep. For many miles, far out from the mountain range, the snow at the present time will average from one to two feet on the dead level. Even upon high points, and exposed ridges, where the winds have such a fair sweep, the snow will accumulate there, among the thickly matted masses of sage brush in such quantities that a man on a good strong horse can only travel a few miles in a day.

All mail communications from every quarter with this section of country, has for many days and nights been entirely cut off. The telegraph line, which extends through a vast range of unsettled country, and entirely unprotected, has been broken down quite often under the violent action of the elements, and for many days and nights together we were in nearly every point of view, as completely cut off from all communications with civilization as a settlement of Esquimaux in the arctic regions.

GROUPS OF FAMISHED ANIMALS,

such as ponies and cattle, are to be seen huddled together under bluffs, and along the creek banks, among the willows and box elders, so weak and poor that they can scarcely lift one foot after another. Hundreds of animals have already died from cold and starvation, and if the intense cold and storm continues, vast herds of animals will inevitably perish. The country is at present overstocked with animals, and more especially cattle. The wild bunch-grass of the mountains and plains has all been eaten off during the past dry Summer, and now —in the midst of a dreary Winter, under raving winds of Polar coldness, those poor animals stand shivering in the deep snows and dying off by hundreds. To witness the loss and destruction of animals during these great storms is truly appaling. So cold and powerful the storms have been that flocks of little snowbirds have lately succumbed to the rigor of the climate and can be found by dozens, on bare spots under the branches of trees, where they died from cold and starvation. Many of the stock men are now beginning to turn pale and tremble on account of the great losses that they have already, and will yet sustain, from the wasting away of their immense herds. Many now figure their losses one-half, and by Spring some will doubtless be financially ruined.

ON THE LARAMIE PLAINS,

a region in the mountains about 100 miles southwest of here, the storms have been even more violent and severe there than in this vicinity, owing to the great altitude of those plains, and their near proximity to the clouds. It is not reasonable to suppose that such would be the case. The sheep men on these plains have all lost heavily: one man alone lost, according to his own estimation, $6,500 worth of first-class young sheep, which were all buried in the deep snow drifts. The Snowy Range, which is only a few miles travel from Laramie City, has not been seen, at certain times during the Winter, for many days and nights together. The elements at such times appear to be one roving mass of drifting ice and snow, sweeping onward over those lofty plains in such dense columns that a man could scarcely see three feet in any direction. In the vicinity of Fetterman many of the stock men were badly frozen while traveling from one ranche to another, which, in this thinly settled country, is frequently many miles apart. One man was severely lost for three days and nights in the storm, and when found and taken to the hospital at Fort Fetterman, it was found, upon examination, that his feet were so badly frozen, that a part of each foot had to be amputated. Happily, so far no human lives have been lost in these great storms that has yet been heard of.

FORT FETTERMAN.

LAND WARRANTS.

How the Union Soldiers may Secure Homesteads—Pensioning U. S. Grant.

To the Editor of the Toledo BLADE:

In your issue of February 10th, I notice a communication from Sergeant Joseph B. Crumbaugh, advocating the giving of U. S. land warrants to all loyal soldiers of the late War, and I hope the ball thus started will continue to roll until this subject shall meet the response from Congress that its great importance demands.

There are millions of acres of Government lands to-day in the Far West that are neither benefitting individuals nor yielding any revenue to the General Government, which might become a source of much needed income to the rank and file of the veterans of the late War, and at the same time help to swell the United States' revenue from the tax thereon. These Western lands require in order to reclamation from their present wild state, that of settlement and cultivation, the strong arm and dauntless energy of the true pioneer; and who possess these qualities in a higher degree than the Union soldiers of our late war?

Should any one answer that the present Homestead law meets the claim of these veterans, I have only to remind such that the said Homestead act gives to the citizen equally with the soldier the privilege of claiming homes in these Western lands, excepting only that the soldier may deduct from the term of his occupancy the period of his army service. And this is really only an imaginary benefit, because he who secures title to lands under this act must, in good faith, settle upon the land and establish thereon his bona fide home, and the sooner he proves up, the sooner he becomes advantageous to the Government by the payment of his taxes upon his land.

If this were a question involving the exaction of citizens of the country, or in other words, of loaning of hard earned warrants to the soldiers added to the National debt, then it might be of questionable propriety; but so far from this it becomes alike profitable to the soldier and to the Government, if the warrants are properly guarded from falling into the hands of speculators.

The writer has traveled somewhat extensively in many States since the War of the Rebellion, and feels sure that there is a very general desire on the part of the soldiers to have this Nation, whose very existence is due to the loyal devotion of the Boys in Blue, extend to each of these veterans a warrant for 160 acres of land.

Now, a word about pensioning Gen. Grant. The writer allows none to excel him in devotion to the great principles which have called into existence that great through whose administration the life of this Nation was saved. Born and raised in the South, I witnessed all the horrible evils growing out of the institution of slavery, among which was the assassination of my own father. I felt proud to be permitted to cast my ballot for each and every Republican candidate for the Presidency from Fremont down to Garfield, and also as a private soldier, did my duty in the ranks of the Union Army; and at Fort Donaldson and elsewhere, felt proud of the soldierly qualities of General U. S. Grant, but I must confess to-day to a feeling of shame, mortification and even humiliation at the spectacle of such "toadyism" as that manifested in the attempt to retire this man on a pension for life. And I must say that no act in the life of General Grant has so dwarfed him in my estimation, as his failure to lift up his voice like a trumpet and proclaim his utter abhorence of this proposed act. Gen. Grant has done well, both as General and as President, but he certainly received the full measure of his pay for all his services, and should spurn the idea of now becoming a pauper, whose pension for life is to be living out of the life blood of the brave boys in blue whose devoted arms, through long years of ill-paid toil, procured to a large extent, the very fame that brought Gen. Grant to the front, and thus secured to him the wealth he to-day enjoys.

But what is the Nation doing to-day for these boys in blue? What?

Answer: Not only neglecting their pressing needs, but suffering one whose special delight it should be to care for the suffering thousands of maimed, halt and disabled pension claimants, to waste his time, year after year, in special efforts to impede their first awards, if not to finally place justice beyond their reach, by such legislation as will render impotent the efforts of thousands of worthy soldiers—I mean Commissioner J. A. Bentley. Let the soldiers be heard from throughout our land from North to South, and from East to West; let them not now be afraid to come to the front, and hint to our Representatives that our ballots may possibly prove as potent in the future as were our bayonets in the past.

W. M. GOODNER,
A. K. Campbell's Co., Western Sharp Shooters, Larned, Kas.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

"Papa, how do editors get in free at all the shows?" "Well, sonny, as a general rule they give $5 worth of advertising for a 25-cent ticket."—*N. Y. Mail.*

A short time ago a tenant on an Irish estate of a well-known English nobleman, paid his rent privately to the agent of the property. When he had done so, he told the agent that the only receipt he wanted was a letter threatening him with legal proceedings if he did not pay his rent. He paid the rent because he recognized the justice of the claim made upon him, while he required the letter that he might satisfy the local agents of the Land League that he had obeyed their behests.

"Oh, smile as thou wert wont to smile," sang the idol of little Toddleskin's soul one evening as he sat on the lounge in the parlor. He had recently, at her earnest request, sworn off the use of intoxicating fluids. As she repeated the refrain he looked up calmly with a strange, far-off look in his thirsty eye and reached for his hat. "You don't know, Maria, you don't know," said little Toddleskin, "what a weight that song has lifted from my heart." He smiled that evening as was his wont, but she never again sang so touching a ballad.

There are fourteen Judges of English county Courts whose united ages amount to 1,005 years, with an average of 76 years. Of these five were appointed Judges in 1847 on the passing of the first County Court act: they will, therefore, complete 34 years' service this year—more than twice the time required for a Judge of the High Court, to earn his retirement. One of these judges was appointed in 1849. These venerable gentlemen can only receive a pension on being "afflicted with some permanent infirmity disabling them from the due execution of their office."

A Galveston man met a friend from the country on the street.

"How do you come on?" exclaimed the former. "When I last heard of you you had a lawsuit on hand with Tom Smith about a fine horse. How did that end?"

"I won it. I completely got away with Tom. You see the Justice was the most honest man in the world, so I wrote him a note asking him to accept the inclosed $5 bill."

"I should think the Judge would have ruled against you for trying to bribe him."

"So he would if I had not been careful to sign Tom Smith's name instead of my own."

The physicians of Berlin have set afloat an edifying story about a doctor, exceedingly handsome, young and a fascinating talker, but who knows about as much concerning healing as a fashionable Abbe of Louis XV.'s time knew concerning religion. Nevertheless he has been in great request among ladies of high standing. One who most demanded his attendance is the widow of a late Ambassador, who has opened many an aristocratic door to her medical favorite. The young doctor calls upon her three times every week, tells her all the news, takes his leave and enters his visit upon his "patient's" quarterly bill for attendance and physic. A few days ago, when the doctor rang gayly at the great bell, the footman arrested him in the hall and asked him to wait a moment there, as her ladyship had charged her maid to give him a particular message. The maid was called and said to the astonished medical man, "My lady told me to express to you, Doctor, her extreme regret that she is unable to see you to-day." "Is she going out?" "No, Doctor, but she is really unwell, and is obliged to send for a physician!"

FOR THE LADIES.

When a pretty Irish girl is stolen away they suspect some Boycotter.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Mrs. Katy Cobb, the Norwich husband murderer, has gained 40 pounds since she has taken up her residence in State Prison.—*Boston Post.*

A female spider eats her husbands. If Mormon women lived on husbands there never would be enough left to warm up in hash.—*Binghamton Republican.*

"Yes," said the young lady, who was going sleigh-riding, to her maid, "I will put on my leggings and thick overshoes. I don't care about my cardinal hose. Mr. Griff is a careful driver. He never upsets."—*Boston Post.*

Still another Women's Club in London. This time for single ladies only. They are however, to be allowed to introduce "friends of the male sex on certain stated occasions when dances or conversaziones will be given." But on no account will a married sister be admitted.

A London housemaid being ordered by her mistress to clean a transom over the front door refused and left the house. She sued for a month's wages, and in court it was stated as her objection to the work, that to perform it she would have to climb a ladder, and to climb a ladder put her in danger of displaying her ankles, an exhibition which she virtuously declined to take the chance of making. And the Judge decided against her.

"Making a call the other day," writes a fair correspondent, to whom I am often obliged, "I casually opened a Bible on the drawing-room table while waiting for my friend. There was a folded piece of paper inside, and it was marked. I couldn't help seeing it, recipe for punches. My friend entered at the moment and I handed it to her. 'Why, where in the world did you get that?' she asked, 'I've been looking for it for six months.'"

Sometimes it upsets. On one of these interesting occasions—it was just growing dark—there was a puzzling mixture of the passengers. The ladies rolled promiscuously down a declivity conveniently at hand, and when the gentlemen went to pick them out and up it was hard to tell f'other from which. One of the beaux, who had succeeded in stopping the descent of a revolving bundle of fur, touchingly asked: "Are you hurt, dearest Emily?" "I am not Emily," came a voice from the fur, "drop me." And what did he do? Why, he let her slide, of course.

"Ah, dear," sighed Miss Fitzroy as she yawned wearily. "There isn't anything to occupy one's mind now. I've made tolle cushions and tidies, and embroidered slippers and painted majolica jugs, until I'm weary of life. I believe I'll go down into the kitchen and watch Jane make bread. I suppose I ought to know how many pints of yeast it takes to a loaf." And she penetrated the business part of the house only to find out that bread was "raised" from the baker's cart.—*New Haven Register.*

Talk about woman's rights! Why, woman is the most independent creature on the footstool, a hog on ice not excepted. When a man goes into a room he looks about him, and will keep his hat on or take it off according as the others have done; but a woman, Lord bless you, will only ask herself, "Do I look better with or without my bonnet?" and as that question is decided will she inevitably act. It makes no difference to her whether it be a ball or a funeral, a supper party or at church. If her bonnet as a bonnet is becoming she will wear it, and if it isn't, she won't. Talk of woman's rights!—*Boston Transcript.*

The young ladies of the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, gave a burlesque art exhibition one night last week. The hall was decorated with cedar garlands and lanterns, and opposite the entrance was placed a table bearing 75 specimens of burlesque art. Thus there was a saucer filled with golden syrup, and naively labeled "Fair Wesleyan Lassie." There were two earthen bowls labeled "The Lyceum President," referring to Miss Boles, the President of the society. A specimen of bangs was placed in a box and labeled, "Fair, yet false." Two dolls in boxes were inscribed "Babes in the Wood."

Clinton (Ia.) Herald.

James Butler, esq., clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: The famous Old German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time.

Touch Him Up.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

If Winter proposes to linger in the lap of Spring in this style, it is to be hoped that somebody will supply the coy maiden with a sharp pin.

Don't Get the Chills.

If you are subject to Ague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition. When so you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney-Wort, either in dry or liquid form.—*Pioneer Press.*

THE INAUGURATION.

Full Account—Gen. Garfield's Address.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Owing to the failure of a quorum to appear in the Senate at the hour appointed, the recess was substantially prolonged until 10:30, when a joint resolution offered by Butler for an extra month's pay to the Senate officials and employees was briefly debated and passed.

The galleries were meanwhile thrown open to ticket holders, fully three-fourths of whom were ladies, and their unrestrainable conversations soon caused so much confusion as to practically terminate for a few moments all further attempts at legislation.

The Vice President announced the signing of the enrolled sundry civil and deficiency appropriation bill.

At 10:50 Maj. Gen. Hancock, with Col. Mitchell, of his staff, under the escort of Sen. Blaine, entered from the West door of the Senate, and was welcomed with long continued applause from the galleries and on the floor. The first on the floor to greet him was Senator Conkling and the cordial handshaking initiated by them was repeated by all the Senators present, who pressed eagerly forward for that purpose. Meanwhile the galleries swelled to tumult and subsided. The distinguished visitor finally took a seat to the left of the Chair.

The arrival of Lieutenant General Sheridan some moments later was the occasion for a renewal of the enthusiasm, though the demonstration was devoid of the spirit and significance of that which preceded it. At 11:20 the Diplomatic Corps entered and occupied the seats of the Senators on the right of the Chair.

Later Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered and were seated in the space immediately in front and to the right of the Vice President, the Senate meanwhile confining itself to the half semi-circle of seats to the left with the members of the House. The only incidents of the interim preceding the arrival of the President and Vice President-elect was the Appointment Committee's notification that the President of the close of the present Congress and their subsequent report that the President had no further communications to make.

Routine business of the Senate proceeded till about 11:30, when the Diplomatic Corps appeared at the main entrance and at once attracted universal notice as they filed down the center aisle in their gorgeous Court costumes resplendent with gold and silver embroidery and glittering with decorations. Sir Edward Thornton headed the Corps as its dean. The French, Italian and German ministers followed. Then came the Turkish minister, wearing his red fez, and still more conspicously attired. The full Chinese legation next appeared, and afforded a fresh buzz of comment in the galleries alike by their grave demeanor and their red button mandarin hats and peacock feathers. A few minutes afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States was announced and the Justices headed by Chief Justice Waite, and clad in their robes of office, entered the chamber, and marching slowly down the center aisle to the seats prepared for them in front and facing the rostrum. Ex-Justices Swayne and Strong also entered with their former colleagues.

The receipts and reading of messages from the President transmitting a call for a Senate Executive session, and announcing the resignation of Hon. Benj. Harrison from the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, came next.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION,

headed by President Hayes and President-elect Garfield finally entered, under the escort of Senators Pendleton, Anthony, Bayard and others of the Committee of Arrangements, and two minutes later, was followed by Vice President-elect Arthur, in charge of the sub-Committee, all present in the Chamber rising upon each occasion.

Vice President-elect Arthur was then introduced to the Senate by Vice President Wheeler, and delivered the usual formal address as follows:

SENATORS:—I come as your presiding officer with genuine solicitude. Remembering my inexperience in Parliamentary proceedings I cannot forget how important, intricate and often embarassing are the duties of the Chair. On the threshold of our official association I invoke that courtesy and kindness with which you have been wont to aid your presiding officer. I shall need your constant encouragement and support, and I rely with confidence upon your lenient judgment of any errors into which I may fall. In return be assured of my earnest purpose to administer your rules in a spirit of absolute fairness, to treat every Senator at all times with that courtesy and just consideration due to a representative of equal States, and to do my part, as assuredly each of you will do his, to maintain the order, decorum and dignity of the Senate. I trust the official and personal relations upon which we now enter will be marked with mutual confidence and regard, and that all our obligations will be so fulfilled to redound to our own honor, to the glory of our common country and the prosperity to all its people. [Applause.] I am now ready to take the oath of office, prescribed by the Constitution."

The oath of the office was here administered to the Vice President-elect. Vice President Wheeler, before retiring from the chair, said:

SENATORS: The moment which terminates my duties as presiding officer of the Senate is at hand. These duties have been rendered of easy performance by your uniform leniency and forbearance. I am sure that in this parting hour I need no other guarantee of full amnesty for all my shortcomings. If I do it is furnished by a very kind resolution of approval of my official action. I shall carry into my retirement the grateful memories of personal kindness alike of the Senate and its officers, and a cordial wish for a future well being of all. Now I proclaim my last official act, by declaring the hour for the termination of the Forty-sixth Congress having arrived, the Senate stands adjourned without day.

VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR

here assumed the chair and ex-Vice President Wheeler retired to the lounge on which Gen. Hancock was seated and cordially grasped that officer's hand. The existence of a new Senate was next made known by reading, by direction of the Vice President, of the official proclamation of the President's call. The organization of a new Senate was begun by the swearing in of the new Senators, of whom absentees were Senators-elect Edmunds and Mahone.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Gen. Garfield and Pres. Hayes entered the chamber arm in arm, followed by Sens. Pendleton, Anthony and Baldwin, the Committee on Arrangements, and followed by all the members of the Cabinet. As they proceeded down the aisle to the seats reserved for them, the Senators and all other occupants of the floor rose and remained standing until they had taken their seats, the galleries applauded by clapping hands and waving of handkerchiefs.

The Vice President-elect was next announced. He was escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms and Senator Pendleton to a seat on the right of Vice President Wheeler, amidst renewed hearty applause, at the conclusion of which he delivered a brief address, elsewhere reported, and was thereupon sworn in. At this stage of the proceedings the members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Randall, entered and took seats in a body behind the Diplomatic Corps, filling up all the space now remaining in any part of the Chamber.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived, Vice President Wheeler delivered his valedictory address; the Forty-sixth Congress was declared at end, and the newly inducted Vice President administered the oath of office to the Senators elect. This work of organization being completed, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited guests would proceed to the East portico of the Capital, to participate in the ceremonies of the Inauguration of the President-elect. A procession was accordingly formed and all the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated, in the following order: The Marshal of the United States Supreme Court and the Marshal of the District of Columbia; the Supreme Court, the Committee of Arrangements and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, the President and President elect, Gen. Arthur and Mr. Wheeler and members of the Senate diplomatic corps; heads of departments, members of the House of Representatives and members elect, Governors and ex Governors of States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House.

As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda, the crowds pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade and finally breaking in upon the procession merged with it and passed on to the rotunda and in dense confusion Senators, Representatives diplomats and citizens, without much regard to precedence. On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform, the pressure was relieved, and the Presidential party was enabled to reach the front. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes, Gen Garfield's mother, and other ladies of the party were caught in a crowd, and experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the platform. At half-past 12 the President reached his place at the front of the platform and took a seat, with Chief Justice Waite upon his right and ex-President Hayes upon his left with Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice President Arthur.

At 12:35 Sen. Pendleton arose and introduced Gen. Garfield, who began his inaugural address as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks 100 years of National life, a century crowded with perils, but also crowded with triumphs of liberty and love. Before continuing our onward march let us pause on this night for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope, by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than 100 years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual union

THE NEW REPUBLIC

was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered its place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and saving common-sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short time, that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead,

ESTABLISHED A NATIONAL UNION,

founded directly upon the will of the people; endowed with future powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects.

Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened and the growth in all the better elements of National life has vindicated

THE WISDOM OF THE FOUNDERS

and given new hope to their descendants. Under this Constitution, our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured then for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this Constitution 25 States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens, to secure the manifold blessings of local and self government. The jurisdiction of this Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original 13 States, and a population 20 times greater than that of 1780.

The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that

THE UNION EMERGED FROM THE BLOOD AND FIRE

that conflict, purified and made stronger, for all the beneficent purposes of good government, and now at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspiration of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the Nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of the political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the permanent duty of the executive.

Even from this brief review it is manifest that

THE NATION IS RESOLUTELY FACING TO THE FRONT,

resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future, sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE NATION

and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion, which for half a century threatened the existence of the union, was closed at last in the high court of war, by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States, nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the Nation speaking with the voice of battle and through the anointed Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land, to all inhabitants thereof."

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effects upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from

THE PERPETUAL DANGER OF WAR

and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave, from the relation which enthralled and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five million people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given a new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to the other,

THE INFLUENCE THIS FORCE

will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and citizenship. Therefore, no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings as long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already

MADE REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying material foundations for self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend,

THEY SHALL ENJOY

full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws. The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities the negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible, if the mass of uneducated negros are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but

TO VIOLATE THE FREEDOM

and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil. It is a crime, which if persisted in, will destroy the Government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of a king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis, that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to States or to the National power, each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in voters cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have one standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by

IGNORANCE AND VICE IN CITIZENS,

when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the Union who make and unmake Constitutions and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our Governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of the sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already

SOUNDED THE ALARM

in appalling figures; which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has arisen among our voters and their children. To the South the question is of supreme importance. But the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The Nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to voting population. For North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the Nation and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work nations and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people

FIND A NEW MEANING

in the divine oracle which declares that a little child shall lead them. For our little children will soon control the destinies of the Republic. My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning controversies of past generations, and 50 years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and

THAT BOTH RACES WERE MADE EQUAL

before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us, offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battlefields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and restored Union, win the grander victories of peace.

THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE

deserve more attention from the Government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half of our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the Government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of our commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience.

The prosperity which now prevails is without parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all.

THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC CREDIT

and the resumption of specie payments so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors has enabled our people to secure blessings which the seasons brought. By experience of commercial nations in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure

THE GENERAL USE OF BOTH METALS.

Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb the monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such adjustment should be made that the purchasing

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. Anonymous letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the time necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor is not be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Requests as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations, doing a general business. The BLADE is conducted, and it is valuable to be known, independently, and it would be impossible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We would request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE strictly separate and distinct. Matter for separate leaves. Questions for the department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

I. M. M., Cook's Valley, Minn.:

Your queries regarding the manufacture of celluloid were answered in this column only a short time ago.

O. S., Little Rock, Ark.

Does the Government furnish false teeth to ex-soldiers when they have worn theirs out eating hard tack.

No.

C. S. L., Arnot, Pa.:

How many of the steamship lines that run between New York and Liverpool are owned wholly or in part by English stockholders.

All of them.

Eureka, Eureka Springs, Ark.:

Please inform me how and where I can get a copyright to a map of Town, County or State?

Write to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

H. W., Hartford, No.:

Will you please inform me where the following papers are published: 1. American Agriculturist; 2. Scribner's Magazine; 3. St. Nicholas?

1-2-3. New York City.

A Subscriber, Ozark, Kan.:

Please inform me through your columns how and where I can obtain a Government pass to assist some friends from England to America.

It can't be done.

Constant Reader, Big Foot Prairie, Ill.:

Is Jeff Davis's history of the Rebellion in yet? Is it likely that it ever will be?

It is now in the hands of the printer, and will soon be issued.

Excelsior, Kalkaska, Mich.:

Please give the address of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, also that of Peter Cooper.

A letter addressed to them at New York City will undoubtedly reach them.

R. E. P., Albany, Or.:

Are there not several periodicals devoted to steam and steam engineering? If so, please give the addresses.

Yes. "Water, Gas and Steam," and "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine," Both published monthly in New York City.

H. O. G.:

Will you give a few facts about the Patent Office? How to obtain late reports, how best to get a new invention into notice, and to whom should letters be addressed when desiring to correspond with the department?

Write directly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

H. L. F., Rockwood, Ill.:

Please tell me if there is a postoffice at Fulton, Texas. Lauderdale County, or if it has changed names since the war.

The official postal guide gives a postoffice at Fulton, Lauderdale County, Tenn.

S. A. D., Columbus, Kan.:

Will you please give through the columns of the BLADE that old war song, "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue?"

The song is too well known to be published in these columns. It may be found in any patriotic song book.

S. S., Mollinpolis, Iowa:

1. When did ancient history close? 2. And when did modern history begin?

1-2. That has been a debateable question, but it is now pretty generally accepted that ancient history closed with the fall of the Roman Empire, 476, and modern history begins with the discovery of America.

F. F. C., Berkshire, O.

The time for soldiers to make application for back pay specified under the original Arrears of Pensions bill expired the 1st of July last. Will you please inform me whether Congress at the present session has extended the time for proving up back claims.

No, it did not, but you can still make application through the Pension office at Washington.

A. P. McF., Bridgeport, O.

How can I find out where the U. S. Land Offices are located in the different States, and which of the localities there is vacant Government land subject to Homestead entry, if there is any, anywhere, and if I can obtain a plat of such land by addressing officers in U. S. Land Office.

Write to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A. W., Merrice, Mich.:

Where was George Washington born? How old was he when President of the United States? Who was his father?

George Washington, the fourth son of Augustine Washington, was born in Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. He was inaugurated President of the United States at New York April 30, 1789, at the age of 57 years.

J. C., Milford Center, O.

Please give the address of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, the lady who has contributed her means so largely in aid of colleges all over the land.

Where telegraph lines have been poles standing outside of broad land, viz: on farmers' land, what course should be taken, lawfully, to have them moved back.

1. Boston, Mass. 2. If application to the Superintendent of Telegraph of the Road does not have the desired effect, a suit for trespass can be made.

Subscriber, Fairbury, Neb.:

1. Where is Maj. Gen. Sickles, ex-Minister now? 2. Also Hon. John A. Bingham? 3. What has become of Stokes, Fisk's murderer? 4. How many children has Jay Gould buried?

1. New York City. 2. He is Minister at Yeddo, Japan. 3. The last heard of him he was out West. 4. We believe there are four children in the family.

J. L., Tripoli, Iowa:

How long have almanacs been in use, and by whom they first used?

Tables representing almanacs were first used by the Arabs merely as astronomical guides, and from them became known among the Alexandrian Greeks, and in Europe. The earliest manuscript almanacs belong to the twelfth century. The first printed almanac is believed to have been that of the German astronomer, Purbach, published in Vienna in 1457.

Subscribers, Sedan, Kan.:

It is impossible in the space allotted to Answers to give the very extensive information you request about sugar refineries and refining. The enterprise is so vast in its character, and depends upon so many conditions for its success that any attempt in a newspaper article to give size of buildings required, amount and kinds of machinery with its cost, and such other information would necessarily be incomplete and unsatisfactory.

A. S., Freeport, Ill.:

Will you please inform me if Voltaire was an atheist or only a free thinker?

Voltaire was not an atheist, but a theist. His attacks on some things held sacred in revealed religion subjected him to the charge of infidelity and hostility to the church; but he was a professed believer in God, and among his latest words were these: "I die worshipping God, loving my friends, not hating my enemies, but detesting superstition."

W. H. J., Floyd, N. Y.:

1. How many men did New York State furnish during the late war? 2. Is an honorably discharged soldier of the civil war exempt from draft? If so, how long will he be exempt?

1. During the civil war New York furnished to the Federal army 466,368 troops, or 380,980 reduced to a three years' standard. 2. Not necessarily. It depends upon the discretion of the War Department, the general rule being that all men, between the ages of 18 and 45, physically able, are liable to draft.

R. W., Central City, Kan.:

1. Why is it that fish die in ponds when the surface is entirely frozen over, and do not when there is a small opening above and below where the water is running? 2. Has any one invented perpetual motion, or a machine that makes its own power within its self? 3. What advantage would it be to a man to get up such a machine?

1. If they do it is probably because the pond is so tightly sealed as to prevent the introduction of air to the fishes, being deprived of which they cannot live. 2. No. 3. The principle struggle for intellectual elevation now going on.

Forty-Sixth Congress (Continued in 1854. From

MARCH 1.—SENATE—Numerous bills & resolutions on Inter-oceanic canals were reported back and tabled.——Bills passed Establishing a life-saving station at Louisville, Kentucky; disposing of Osage Indian lands in Kansas.——The Japanese Indemnity Fund bill was discussed.——Mr. Eaton from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported back sundry bills and resolutions recommending the construction of a ship canal or railway across the Isthmus. It said the committee asked to be discharged from consideration of all these subjects thinking the time had not arrived when Congress should express an opinion in regard to any particular route. The request of the committee was complied with.

HOUSE—The Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, giving the sum of $15,000 for the investigation of the subject of pleuro-pneumonia, thus increasing the amount in the bill to $25,000, were concurred in.——The report of the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill was accepted.——An attempt was made to take up the Funding bill, which was opposed by the Republicans, Mr. Conger raising points of order which were regularly overruled by the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Blackburn, and they had several passages at arms, in which the latter suffered. Finally a recess till 10 o'clock Wednesday was taken without any definite action on the bill.

MARCH 2.—SENATE—Routine business.

HOUSE—After some filibustering, the rules were suspended and the deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills was passed.

Consideration of the funding bill was immediately resumed, the question being on ordering the previous question, on a motion to concur in Senate amendment 16.

A large majority of the Representatives refrained from voting, but enough on both their votes to make a quorum and the previous question was ordered; yeas 134 nays 25. The following Republicans voted: Anderson, Belford, Boyd, Browne, Cannon, Dunnell, Davis (Cala), Einstein, Harkell, Hawley, Hawley, Kelley, Killinger, Marsh, Nesmith, Orth, Hale, Ryan (Kan), Robinson and Washburn. The Senate amendments were finally concurred in and the bill passed.

MARCH 3.—SENATE—The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to without explanation.

Discussion of the Cherokee and Arkansas River Railroad bill occupied, with occasional interruptions, the entire night until 2 A. M., when LAMAR, specially conspicuous in championing the measure, said he was grateful for the patience with which the subject had been considered, but as it was not now probable the bill could possibly pass the House, he would not trespass further upon the time and attention of the Senate. The bill was laid aside. Many bills of no public interest were then considered.

MARCH 3.—HOUSE—After reading the journal the veto message was received from the President and read by the clerk.

Mr. TUCKER moved the message be printed and laid on the table for future consideration.

Mr. ROBESON moved to proceed to the consideration of the message at once. The yeas and nays were ordered and Mr. Tucker's motion was agreed to—yeas 135; nays 116, so the message remains on the Speaker's table.

At 2:30 the roll call upon a motion for an executive session showed no quorum.

Sen. DAVIS (W. Va.) stated that all the reports of conferences on appropriation bills had been adopted by the two Houses, and the bills passed. At this point an animated colloquy occurred between Senators Conkling and Kernan, who had apparently been engaged in private conversation. Sen. Kernan, evidently by way of reply exclaimed with unusual warmth, "I don't care Sir, whether you do or not," to which Sen. Conkling responded "Get him confirmed if you can." You will not do it by 12 o'clock to-morrow." Reference was supposed to Gen. Scott's contested post-office nomination. The Chair, Cockrell, rapped vigorously for order and the two Senators separated. Subsequently upon a repetition of the motion for an executive session, Sen. Conkling said he would make no objection if the action to be taken were limited to cases unobjected to, but that if the purpose was to take up contested cases at this time, in the absence of many Republican members he would resist the consummation of that purpose until the minute hand reached 12 o'clock noon.

At 5 o'clock A. M., after repeated but ineffectual efforts by a majority for an executive session, a sufficient number of Republican Senators declining to answer upon the yea and nay vote to enable the point of "no quorum" to be made, a recess was taken until 9:30.

MARCH 4.—SENATE—The Senate remained in session until after 5 o'clock, and recessed until after 10:30.——Generals Sheridan and Hancock were among the prominent visitors. Senate bills were finally acted on, and at 12 o'clock Vice-President Wheeler delivered his farewell address and Gen. Arthur took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of his duties.——The Senate was immediately convened in extra session, and after a few preliminaries attended the inauguration of President Garfield and adjourned to Saturday.

HOUSE—The House met at 10 o'clock. Several Democratic members were very indignant at being stopped upon an attempt to enter the Capitol by the military guard placed on duty to prevent the crowd from taking possession of the building; resolutions of inquiry were offered and a general row kicked up, which finally ended by the resolution going to the table, the indignant gentlemen being laughed at for their pains.—No business was transacted and at 12 o'clock the House adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate met at noon.——Resolutions adopted: Admitting Gen. Hancock the privileges of the floor during his stay in Washington.——A message was received from the President appointing the following Cabinet officers: James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State; William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury; Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General; Thos. L. James, of New York, Postmaster General; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War; William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy. The appointments were at once confirmed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Frost splits strong trees in Siberia.

Whitelaw Reid will make a trip to Georgia.

Mixed fancy candles nearly killed an Indiana family.

New Hampshire papers say that their State never had but one Cabinet officer.

A weekly religious paper says that a gambler is not a man. Then he must be a quadruped, because he sometimes goes on all fours.—*New York Herald.*

One hundred and twenty young men who went to Denver to pick up nines in the streets, responded to an advertisement for a light cook.

A prominent lumberman in Burlington has had his coat-of-arms painted on the panels of his carriage, with the Latin motto, "Vidi." Which by interpretation is "I saw."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A milkman in a Wisconsin City sold an unwholesome milk, and he was arrested. Upon investigation it was found that his cows were healthy and his stables in good condition, but that the well needed cleaning.

Edward, aged three and a half, asks for more cookies. "Have you an appetite, Edward?" says his father. Edward, reflecting that if he answers "yes," he will be given graham bread, and that if he says "no," he will be told he doesn't need anything more, replies to his father (a minister), "Well, yes, God has given me an appetite for cookies and not for graham bread." He got the cookies.

This story reminds us of our experience with an eminent dominie of Brooklyn, L. I., whom we once interviewed while on a pass in that City. We walked into the parlor and the minister presently entered. "I said he, "you have come for religious consolation. Let us pray." "Oh, no," we said, "it is for the purpose of interviewing you." "Well," he responded, "in that case let us have a cigar."—*Fort Jervis Gazette.*

A Nevada Sheriff had a judgment for $24,000 against the Central Pacific Road for taxes due his County. He made the judgment good by seizing two trains belonging to the Company, and loaded with passengers and freight. The lawyers of the railroad kept up a fusilade of telegrams from San Francisco, protesting against the seizure, and informing him that the rolling stock of the company was mortgaged and could not be attached, and they referred him to sections of the laws of the State; but he replied that, mortgage or no mortgage, he was going to seize everything belonging to the company that came along, and that he would put up a notice of sale of the attached property the following day. This brought the company to terms, and they paid the whole amount of the judgment.

$112,400 Given Away

every month (1,900 prizes) and why not you? one of the lucky holders of a ticket. It is easily done by remitting $2.00 to R. B. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

SHERMAN IN TEARS.

Affecting Parting Between the Secretary and the Treasury Employes.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Sec. Sherman took leave yesterday afternoon of the officers and employes of the Treasury Department who had assembled in his room in the following words in reply to an address by Assistant Secretary French:

Mr. Acting Secretary French and Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have received this mark of your appreciation and kindness with more emotion than is usual with me. I feel we have served together during four years of important and exacting labor. During that time I have no doubt that in my intercourse with you I have not always been what you here certify I have been. I have no doubt I have often been abrupt, impatient and perhaps have not been observant of all the courtesies and kindnesses that men ought to exercise in their intercourse with each other. Still we have been engaged in the performance of great and impartial duties where decision was necessary and promptitude indispensable. Now in leaving you, to be transferred to another species of duty, I feel I have no enemy here I wish to punish, but that all are friends whom I would be glad to reward. Most of you have been here longer than I have. Many of you are indispensible to the public service. The head of this department may change, may come and go, and yet there are men whom I now address who could not be spared from the public service and from this department as readily as any Secretary who might be named. Your duties are extremely important. The safety of the public money and public interests, all depend upon the exactness with which the accounts are kept, and the various duties of subordinates are observed and performed. Without the signature of many of you I sign no paper of importance. The great body of the duties of this department are performed by you. It is only here and there when new questions arise or where important policies are to be pursued that the Secretary of the Treasury performs important functions. You have custody and control of the collection and disbursement of the public revenues. Upon your judgment all accounts are passed up, by your fidelity all public money is preserved, and therefore to you, more than to me, properly comes the credit of the performance of the duties of this Department. I am thankful, without any loss, without any grave violation of duty, that you and perhaps I also have performed our duty to the best of our abilities and with satisfactory success our country is now prosperous. Four years ago the financial condition was one of gloom and despondency. We found our paper money below par. We found the public credit impaired in all the markets of the world. By your agency and by the favorable course of events, and more than all by the blessings of Divine Providence, we now find the public credit unexampled among the nations of the world. We find the public money all at par, with gold coin in the safe custody of the Treasurer and his subordinates. We find accounting officers pursuing their duties evenly and exactly, without reproach or criticism.

Now, gentlemen, I can say no more. When I leave you I desire to have kindly recollections and friendship of you all. I will be glad to shake hands with any who desire to do so.

Sec. Sherman was very much affected, and his concluding remarks were broken, and at times almost inaudible. Many officers with whom Sec. Sherman has been intimately associated, were also deeply affected.

Telegraph-Cable to Asia.

OTTAWA, March 4.—Resolutions are before the House of Commons granting to a cable company, of which Sandford Fleming is the head, exclusive right to lay a cable from British Columbia to Asia,—communication to be completed between the two Continents in five years. The cable will be 3,300 miles long, with a repeating station on one of the series of islands that stretch from Alaska almost across to Asia, thus forming two connecting cables of 1,650 miles each. It is thought little difficulty will be experienced in obtaining from the United States landing rights upon one of these islands. The enterprise is purely Imperial, being to provide Britain with an independent cable line to the East through British territory. The work is regarded as the complement of the Canada Pacific Railway, and is approved by the Governor in Council. The cost of the cable to Japan, including the completion of the Canadian land lines on the route of the Canada Pacific Railway, is estimated at $4,000,000.

Mrs. Christianey Hopes to be Vindicated.

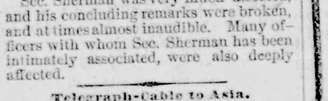
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—It is said to day on positive grounds that there will soon be a complete vindication of Mrs. Christiancy. To day Messrs. Cook and Cole, expert criminal lawyers of this City, were added to her counsel, and it is known that a lady detective of New York has been engaged in the case. She is to discover, if possible, the forgeries practiced in the Giro letters. She was employed by Gen. Ben Butler and Cook in the Oliver Cameron case, and to her efforts in unearthing that blackmailing case Cameron's successful defense was due. Some startling developments may be expected shortly.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE OR CONSUMPTION. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but ACT DIRECTLY ON THE INFLAMED PARTS, allaying irritation, give relief to ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CATARRH and the THROAT TROUBLES which SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS are subject to. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

Social Ostracism.

This is the way a lady writes to the papers concerning social ostracism: "So long as an unmarried woman has a comfortable home and works merely to increase her stock of white satin slippers, her social position remains unimpaired, but let that home be broken up, let that same young woman, from dire necessity, continue that same occupation or trade in order to earn her daily bread, and she is immediately beyond the pale."

HORSFORD'S BAKING POWDER



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Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a

POSITIVE REMEDY
for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for
Torpid Liver, Headache, Jaundice, Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria,
And all difficulties of the
Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.
For
FEMALE DISEASES,
Monthly Menstruations and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
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PEARLINE
The BEST COMPOUND
EVER INVENTED FOR
WASHING CLOTHING
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Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers.
Sold by all Grocers—but see that vile Counterfeits are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

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CONTAINS
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AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
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All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
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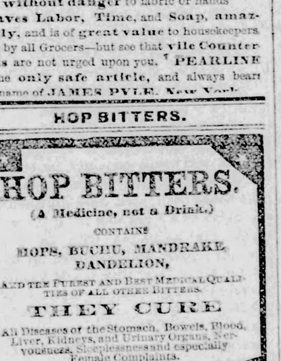

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Circulation this Week, 75,000

NASBY IN EUROPE.

Early in April next Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby) sails for Europe, to make a tour six months in duration in those countries. He will communicate his impressions in his own peculiarly humorous way of what he sees there in a series of letters to the Blade, which will appear from week to week during his absence. It can be confidently promised that these will prove an attraction that cannot help producing a sensation equaling any effort of our reverend contributor in the past. To have Europe, its institutions, armies, politics, rulers, manners and customs, modes of life, and kinds of drinks viewed through Nasby's eyes, and tested by that philosopher's standards of measurement, can not help being by far the most fascinating reading that any one will or can offer to the reading public this year. As heretofore, Mr. Nasby will only write for the Blade.

"Who will care for Mentor now?"

Col. James, the Postmaster General, is a printer by trade, and rose from the "case" to the editor's chair.

The Christian denomination to which Pres. Garfield belongs is stated to have in round numbers 1,000,000 communicants.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be greatly taking to heart the bloodshed in the Transvaal. If he had lost his own sons he could scarcely have been more deeply affected.

They say that Sam Carey has turned Evangelist, and hopes to rival Moody. If Satan finds anything in this to be alarmed at he is much more easily frightened than we think.

Send us the address of all the friends you have. We will cheerfully mail them specimen copies of the Blade. Your friends will all want to read the *Nasby Letters* from Europe this Summer.

The largest agricultural interest in the United States lies in the cultivation of Indian corn. The largest crop ever produced was in 1877, when it reached 1,342,558,000 bushels valued at $480,643,400.

All persons out of employment will do well to canvass for the two fast selling books "Dr. Carlins Receipts," and "Andersonville" announced elsewhere. For particulars address the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo Ohio.

There is probably not another so lonely a place in the Nation as Mentor is now. But every citizen who owned a spring wagon or a bob sled that would carry an office seeker to Gen. Garfield's house is paying off the mortgage on his farm, and buying new land.

If Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Gould would like to pose as public benefactors, they can do it very easily and, what is an important consideration with them, without any expense of time or money. Let them simply order that henceforth in the time tables on their roads the hours shall be numbered from 1 to 24. The sensibleness of this reform is so apparent that if it is once inaugurated by some leading road it will be at once enthusiastically adopted everywhere. It will save a world of time and uncertainty to every one, an immense expense, and the possibility of millions of errors.

THE GOOD BOOKS ARE GOING.

Our readers who are fond of good books must not delay buying while the cheap list is complete. Every week we have to drop from our announcements many good books, for the reason that the supply is exhausted. Three months ago we had several thousand copies of the "Struggles of Nasby" on hand, but such has been the demand for them at the very low price we sell them that we have left only four or five hundred copies. These will not last to the end of the present month, and we advise all who wish a copy to send at once. We mail them, postpaid, for $1.25. Among our other really good books which will soon be exhausted, we will mention- "Lives of Great and Celebrated Characters," "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," "Shakspere," "Waverly," "Dickens," and "Cooper." We have but five copies of "Smith's Bible Dictionary" left, at $2.50. The other cheap books announced elsewhere are going by the hundreds every day, and will soon be gone. We shall not replenish this miscellaneous stock, and suggest orders at once from all book lovers.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The Forty-Sixth Congress went out of existence on the day of our last issue, leaving a vast amount of unfinished business over until the next session. Over 900 bills were left on the Speaker's table and in the hands of Committees. None of these, except the Apportionment Bill and the Refunding Bill, were of any urgent importance. The Apportionment can be very well postponed until the next session, and the Refunding will have to be.

Upon the assembling of the extra session of the Senate, the Democrats tried one of their characteristic games to steal power by taking advantage of four Republican vacancies in the Senate, to organize that body in their own interest. The struggle over this intrigue is still going on. Since the death of Sen. Carpenter, and the resignation of Sens. Kirkwood, Blaine and Windom, the Republicans have only 33 in the Senate, while the Democrats have 37, and there are 2 Independents—Mahone and David Davis. If the Democrats force a partizan re-organization of the Senate, the Republicans will undo the work at the earliest moment, and there is talk of calling an extra session for the 15th of May for this purpose

The financial perturbation in New York has subsided and things are going on as usual at this time of year. The national banks, which surrendered their circulation in such haste in the first tremor of the panic, are now begging to have it restored to them.

There has been a dearth of news from abroad. Affairs in Ireland have seemingly settled down into a question of strength of endurance. Neither party is doing anything, but each is waiting for the other to do something. Of course it is the Land Leaguers who must first succumb in such a contest, though as yet they show no signs of weakening.

Nothing of important has occurred along the Greco-Turkish frontier—though it is believed that hostilities can not be long delayed.

The fearful defeat inflicted upon the British in South Africa has stirred the whole Empire up. The press everywhere demands that the honor of the flag be redeemed. Sir Frederick Roberts, who conquered the Afghans, has been sent to South Africa and an army is being collected which will, it is believed, make short work of crushing the Boers. Indeed, there is no reason why this should not be the case. The Boers are a comparatively poor, agricultural people, without manufactures or commerce. They must soon yield, for want of supplies, if nothing else.

The most serious result of the defeats inflicted upon the British in South Africa is that they will have the same effect upon the Boer's mind that the battle of Bunker Hill did upon the Continentals. It shows that the unskilled leaders and the undisciplined levies of the Boers are equal to coping successfully with the boasted English troops. This accession of confidence by her enemies will cost Great Britain dearly.

THE PORK SCARE.

After all, are we so much under the thumbs of rings of speculators as other nations? The recent flurry in Europe over American pork is worthy to rank with the highest efforts of Wall street manipulators. Speculators in pork cunningly contrived the scare, and laid their plans so well as to induce the French Government to prohibit the importation of American pork, and very nearly the same thing occurred in England. Of course European pork and meats of all kinds went up like any an arrow, and American pork went down like a stone. The profits to the speculating ring must have been millions, as they caught the market both ways. They made an immense sum by the enhancement of the price of European meats, of which they had doubtless a large stock on hand, and now they make almost as great a sum by buying American pork at the prices to which it has been deprest. Having served its purposes as a speculative engine the scare is now subsiding. There is no doubt that many of those who instigated it are now working the other way in order to raise the price of the meat they have been able to buy cheaply. The English papers are beginning to point out the silliness of the alarm, because with all the immense quantities of American meat consumed in Europe there has never been a single well defined case of trichinosis develop in any of its consumers, and it seems preposterous to assert that all, or any considerable proportion of meat is so infected. There is no doubt that American pork is the freest in the world from *trichina spiralis*. All the researches of European scientists show that hogs become infected with this parasite by feeding upon offal. Very few American hogs are fed upon this species of food, or even have an opportunity to touch it, while it forms a large part of the feed of those of Europe.

The admirers of the English form of Government take the occasion of the recent flurry in Wall street to draw unfavorable comparisons between the methods prevailing in Great Britain and ours. They say that after such a defeat as the architects of the Funding Bill sustained an English ministry would be forced to resign, and this would be a proper though not sufficient punishment upon Carlisle and his crowd for having subjected the country to the financial perturbation and wide spread loss that the passage of the bill occasioned. But these people forget that it is a failure to receive a majority in House of Commons, and not the withholding of the Chief Executive's sanction that compels the resignation of an English Ministry. A Ministry would never have relinquished power on account of a conjunction of circumstances like that which attended the failure of the Funding Bill to become a law. In fact such a conjunction could not have readily occurred, because no British King would have ventured the veto that Pres. Hayes interposed.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Everybody who wan's a fine family Bible for their own use will do well to address the Locke Publishing Co., enclosing 15 cents in stamps for specimen pages, illustrations, description and prices. Agents who wish to canvass for Bibles will find the profits liberal.

All who have not read the Nasby pamphlets anounced elsewhere, should order copies of them They cost but a trifle, and affords much amusement.

THE CABINET.

There never was a cabinet announced by a President upon his entry into office that did not take the country by surprise, and provoke severe strictures. This is largely due to there being but seven places to fill, while there is usually at least 50 times that many gentlemen whose political prominence and well-recognized abilities would place them in the list from which these seven are drawn. Pres. Garfield could, as each of his predecessors might have done, make up 50 equally acceptable Cabinets as the one he has chosen, and not use a single name twice or go outside of the ranks of the prominent men of his own party. There are 50 other Republican public men each of whom would make as desirable a Secretary of State as Sen. Blaine; fully that number who would give as much satisfaction at the head of the Treasury Department as Sen. Windom, and so on through the list. Every one of these 50 gentlemen have quite as many and as ardent supporters as the other, and each nomination must naturally disappoint at least 49 different groups of earnest adherents.

But with all this there is an astonishingly cordial support given the Cabinet which has been selected. It is conceded that—taken as a whole—it has not the pronounced ability of previous Republican Cabinets. It compares unfavorably with the brilliant galaxy of statesmen which Lincoln called around him, but it will be many years before the country sees another Cabinet containing in it such master minds as Seward, Chase, Welles and Stanton. There were more men of national reputation in Grant's Cabinet, and in Hayes's, Evarts, Sherman and Schurz were a trio which is not equaled in the present selection.

But, taken altogether, it is symmetrical and satisfactory. It answers all requirements—geographical, political and sentimental. The premiership is given to New England, and the brilliant Sen. Blaine, who has, beside the additional reason that he was the President's principal competitor for the nomination. Besides gaining a chief who will conduct the Department of State brilliantly and successfully, there is a compliment paid to the powerful wing of the party of which Mr. Blaine is the leader.

Sen. Windom is the foremost man in Minnesota, and a statesman of undoubted ability. His management of the Treasury Department will be absolutely free from suspicion of dictation by Wall street. Sen. Kirkwood's appointment to the Interior Department secures a chieftain who is specially well informed on the subjects with which he will have to deal, and pays a deserved compliment to the most Republican State in the Nation.

Judge Wm. M. Hunt, of Louisiana, is an original Southern Republican, a man of pure character and high abilities, and his appointment is a gratifying recognition of the native Southern Republican element. Col. James's appointment as Postmaster General satisfies all the New York Republicans. The high reputation Col James has made in the administration of the New York Postoffice leads the Nation to expect great results from him in his wider field. Robert Lincoln owes his appointment to the love and veneration felt for his martyred father, and to the earnest advocacy of his interests by the Illinois Republicans. He is a man of marked ability, and much is expected of him.

Wayne McVeagh, though the son in-law of one of the Camerons, and the brother-in-law of the other, is antagonistic to them in politics. Still, it is not believed that this antagonism is as deep as a well nor as broad as a church door; and his appointment is a happy compromise between the two factions of the party in Pennsylvania.

Thus, every division of the Republican party is well represented by a member, and every section of the country. The Pacific Coast is the only considerable part of the country not represented.

The Cabinet will, it is believed, be singularly harmonious, and contribute much to the success of the incoming Administration.

THE INAUGURAL.

Not since Mr. Lincoln's second term has there been an inaugural which will sink so deeply into the hearts of all people as the one pronounced on the 4th by Pres. Garfield. The Nation—the world, in fact, hung on Pres. Lincoln's words at both his inaugurations, for then they were expected to indicate a policy upon which depended issues of the utmost moment to mankind.

Something of the weight that circumstances then gave Mr. Lincoln's words are given Gen. Garfield's by the stamp, of his own individuality. He takes this occasion to affirm in advance the principles which are to govern his administration, and he makes the affirmation with a confidence that it will so meet the approval of the majority of the people as to leave no doubt as to its entire dominance, and make resistance to it futile from the very outset.

The most stalwart Republican must applaud the boldness and distinctions with which this policy is outlined. It takes advanced Republican ground from the outset, and does not admit that there is the slightest reason for questioning in any particular the party's course in the past, or of doubting its wisdom in the future. It assumes that everything done for the preservation of the Union, for the assertion of the supremacy of the Nation, for the abolition of slavery, and for the elevation of the negro to the status of a citizen were entirely and absolutely right, and that this great work should be at once supplemented by another of equally praiseworthy character, which will establish the most absolute security of person and property everywhere, abolish illiteracy as completely as slavery was, wipe out polygamy, and reform our civil service.

Every one expected a thoroly scholarly address from the incoming President; few, we think, expected that he would grapple so sturdily with the questions of the day, and indicate so fully his course on those questions. The address is one to raise the President still higher in the estimation of the people, and give a clearness and confidence to the party's policy in the future, that must contribute much to its continued success.

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THE FUNDING BILL VETOED.

The President has assumed the responsibility of defeating the Refunding Bill, by interposing his veto to prevent its becoming a law. He places the stress of his objections upon the fifth clause, and its hostile operation upon national banks, which he declares strikes a heavy blow at the best banking system the country has ever had.

It is hazarding nothing to say that this veto will not receive the cordial support that its predecessors did from the party of which the President is the head. There will be a very large proportion of the say that, while appreciating fully the obnoxious character of the fifth section of the bill, they still do not consider that a sufficient reason for defeating the more important objects of the measure.

Undoubtedly much of the bill was conceived in Greenbacker malice, and brought forth in Democratic iniquity. It was made the vehicle of underhanded assaults upon the national banks. But these assaults did no irreparable harm.

The banks could certaidly have endured until next Congress the inconvenience thrown around their going into liquidation and the substitution of 3 per cent. bonds for 4s and 4½s in securing such currency as they may take out. They could have endured these annoyances, we say, until such time as they could have been corrected by the next Congress, a little better than the Government can go on paying until then 5 and 6 per cent. on 700 millions of bonds, which must now be done.

To say this implies no sort of sympathy with the demagogs who are making these senseless attacks upon the national banking system. The great mass of people heartily agree with Pres. Hayes that this is immeasurably the best system this country has ever had, or any country has. They are strongly opposed to anything that will impair its efficiency, or curb its free development to meet every growing want of the country. But the prime need of the Nation now is the refunding of 700 million dollars in bonds at half the rate of interest they now bear. There is a fine opportunity now to do this. Money is very cheap and plenty. It will not probably be so much so when Congress meets again next Winter, because the coming Summer will be crowded full of enterprises which will take up much of the funds now crowding the coffers of all the banks.

On the other hand the injury to the banks, if any, would be comparatively slight, and could certainly be remedied at the next session. It seems to us that the banks have been very indiscreet in bringing this crisis about. If they had met the legislation with an earnest protest simply, and submitted gracefully to the imposition, they would have come before the next Congress in much better shape, and would had no difficulty in gaining relief from these grievances, and also have secured a removal of the present onerous tax on deposits, and a reduction of that on circulation, both of which should undoubtedly be made.

SEN. HOAR'S AMENDMENT.

The presentation of Sen. Hoar's amendment to the Deficiency Bill, and its prompt rejection by the Democrats, unmasks them completely. This amendment is simply the Refunding Bill, minus the obnoxious fifth section. In rejecting it the Democrats have confessed that they care very much less about refunding the 700 millions of bonds, and saving the country the difference between 3 and 5 and 6 per cent. interest on that vast sum, than they do of hurting the national banks. This is a humiliating trap to be caught in, but it makes the end of the Democratic administration in Congress consistent and symmetrical with its course from first to last. It has been a dreary waste of partizan spitefulness, and malignant interference with institutions and ideas held in high esteem by the majority of the people. Not a single act of far-seeing statesmanship, not even one of decently high political management has relieved the last six years of Congressional maladministration. The party might have redeemed many of its blunders, and gone out of power leaving something of a pleasant savor behind, if it had availed itself of the opportunity the Republicans generously offered it through Sen. Hoar's amendment. But no temptation to do a patriotic, statesmanlike thing could make it forego its mean little desire to do a spiteful thing against the banks.

"THE STRUGGLES OF NASBY."

This splendid book, containing over 600 pages, illustrated by Nast, with an introduction by Chas. Sumner, we are sending now to any address (so long as they last) at $1.25, postage paid. The book is a collection of the Nasby letters, from the beginning, in 1860, to the close of the Slavery struggle, with historical notes. It has never been sold for less than $3.00, but having withdrawn it entirely from the trade we close out the edition on hand at this price. The book and the Blade one year for $2.50. The remaining volumes are going very rapidly, and those wanting one should send at once. It will be a very valuable volume ten years hence. A few copies of the same in library binding for 75 cents additional to price of cloth.

The Illinois Central is cunningly endeavoring to steal $5,000,000 of property from the City of Chicago, by a job which it is engineering through Congress. The bill it is pushing there gives a large portion of the lake front of that City for depot purposes, also the riparian rights beyond the water line, and, as some contend, out into the lake so far as to include even the walls of the breakwaters, recently constructed by the General Government. A strong lobby has been operating at Washington in favor of this measure for some time, but the Chicago people are now waking up to the necessity of counter action, and a lively fight is on hand.

"ANDERSONVILLE."

The book "Andersonville" should be in the library of every loyal citizen of the United States. It is the only authentic record of that most horrible crime against humanity ever printed, and it is written in so graphic a style as to possess all the fascination of a work of fiction.

It has had the largest sale of any book published for years, but there is yet good territory that has not been worked. The book is a handsome volume of over 600 pages, profusely illustrated, and sells faster than any book on the market. It is sold only by subscription, and agents make better salaries than with any book ever sold in this way. Full particulars will be sent to any address free. Address, for terms, etc.: Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., or Boston, Mass.

TARIFF—THE CHINESE.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Can you give me a few of the strongest points in favor of our Tariff, and some against Chinese immigration?

William Edwards.

Sussex, Wis., Feb. 23.

The strongest point in favor of a protective tariff is that sound political economy dictates that the producers of different kinds of articles, which they mutually exchange, should be brought into the closest possible relations to each other, that this exchange may take place with the least expense to either party. The great division of producers is between those who till the soil, and those who by the aid of machinery and acquired skill, convert raw material into articles of use—in other words between the farmers and manufacturers.

It is obvious that every mile the products of either of these classes have to be carried to be exchanged for those of the other—every commissionman's or merchants hands through which they pass in making the exchange, is a direct diminution of the gains which justly belong to each for their labor. The ideal exchange would be for John Smith, who lives in Illinois, and farms for a living, to live next door to James Brown and Henry Jones, who manufacture the other articles John Smith needs for comfort and support. Then all parties would get the utmost for their labor. Now, while Smith is in Illinois, Brown and Jones are 4,000 miles away, in England, and all must pay heavily to get their products to each other.

Is it not better, therefore, that instead of paying foreign freight and commissions and profits to the railroads, commission men, merchants, brokers, insurance men, and vessel owners, between Illinois and England, that John Smith should join with his neighbors in an agreement to pay for a short time a somewhat higher price for their goods manufactured near their farms, that the factories may be developt so as to supply all their wants, and obviate the necessity of the onerously expensive exchange with manufacturers in England?

The strongest point against Chinese immigration is that we have established a Government which rests upon the intelligence and morality of the whole people, and their acceptance of certain ideas which are the organic law of society. We know that with the present population of the country this is a safe foundation. We can risk the dilution of this mass of citizens arising from an unrestrained immigration from Europe, because the immigrants from there are akin to us in blood, they already entertain very nearly the same ideas in regard to governmental and social polity that we do, and have relatively little to learn to raise them into harmony with our own manner of thinking on subjects closely connected with the welfare of society and the commonwealth. They learn this readily because, as a rule, they mingle intimately with our own people, and speedily become thoroly Americanized in all their habits of thought. The Chinese, on the other hand, are educated in different customs, and diametrically opposite habits of thought. Whether these be better or worse than ours is not to the point. The difference is so radical as to preclude all hopes of their ready assimilation to American ideas and methods. As there are more people in China than in Europe, and as there is vastly more reason for a Chinaman leaving his poverty stricken land, and immigrating hither than there is for a European leaving his wealthy and fertile country for the same purpose, we have reason to fear such a flood of Chinese immigrants as will make the fear of European immigration hitherward seem insignificant. If this should occur it would simply drown out our present ideas and form of Government.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Canada is evidently afraid that the products of the Western regions which she expects to open up by means of her Pacific Railway may seek an outlet to the oceans through New York or some other part of the United States, instead of going by Montreal and Quebec, if she allows them any opportunity to do so. In the charter no branches are allowed to be constructed to any place within 15 miles of the American border. Of course this shuts out any chance of their drawing trade from the States and Territories this side of the line, but evidently they do not consider the probabilities strong enough to counterbalance the other danger.

It is a serious question whether the Canadian road can be made to pay, running as it will through a country whose resources are not yet certainly known. If it should prove to be one that will draw a vast agricultural population as seems probable, it is a safe investment. But if they are calculating upon the trade of China, Japan and Australia, to assist in making it prosperous they will probably be disappointed. Before the Canadian road is finished, there will be three Pacific roads in operation in the United States, all of them shorter, and therefore much quicker in transportation from shore to shore, and all of them farther South, and hence less liable to the interruptions that intense cold weather and heavy snow storms are sure to bring to railroad traffic. At any rate the United States has no reason to fear any disturbing influence to her railways from the completion of the Canadian Pacific.

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES.

This book will be ready for delivery in about four weeks. It contains a wonderful amount of matter. In fact it will contain as much as is usually found in a recipe book which retails at $6.00, and is the most complete and modern book of recipes in the English language. It has been deemed best to place it at $2 retail, at which low price agents should sell a million copies during the first year. Agents report very large sales, which they say they procure without trouble. The book is the work of old Dr. Carlin, of Bedford, England, edited for American homes, and brought down to date, by one of the most competent American writers on domestic economy. It is peculiarly and conveniently classified, and contains more reliable matter than any book of recipes ever published. And in addition to this, it is the latest and contains all the latest discoveries and processes. Every recipe in the book has been thoroughly tested. Persons of either sex out of employment will do well to address a postal to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., or Boston, Mass. Full particulars will be sent upon application.

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...ucation. It is the high privilege and sacred
...ty of those now living to educate their
...ccessors, and fit them by intelligence and
...irtue for the inheritance which awaits
...em. In this beneficent work sections and
...ces should be forgotten, and partisanship
...ould be unknown. Let our people

FIND A NEW MEANING

...a the divine oracle which declares that a
...ttle child shall lead them. For our little
...ildren will soon control the destinies of
...he Republic. My countrymen, we do not
...ow differ in our judgment concerning
...ontroversies of past generations, and 50
...ears hence our children will not be divided
...n their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers
...nd their fathers' God that the Union was
...reserved, that slavery was overthrown,
...nd

THAT BOTH RACES WERE MADE EQUAL

...fore the law. We may hasten or we may
...etard, but we cannot prevent the final
...econciliation. Is it not possible for us now
...o make truce with time by anticipating
...nd accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our
...oral and material well-being invite us,
...ve ample scope for the employment of
...ur best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battlefields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of
...orty end restored Union, win the grand...victories of peace.

THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE

...serve more attention from the Government than they have yet received. The
...ns of the United States afford homes
...d employment for more than one-half of
...e people, and furnish much the largest
...rt of all our exports. As the Government
...hts our coasts for the protection of mari...rs and the benefit of our commerce, so it
...ould give to the tillers of the soil the
...hts of practical science and experience.
The prosperity which now prevails is
...thout parallel in our history. Fruitful
...asons have done much to secure it, but
...ey have not done all.

THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC CREDIT

...d the resumption of specie payments so
...ccessfully attained by the administration
...my predecessors has enabled our people
...secure blessings which the season
...ought. By experience of commercial
...tions in all ages, it has been found that
...ld and silver afford the only
...e foundation for a monetary system.
...nfusion has recently been created by va...sions in the relative value of the two
...etals, but I confidently believe that ar...ngements can be made between the lead...g commercial nations which will secure

THE GENERAL USE OF BOTH METALS.

Congress should provide that the compul...ry coinage of silver now required by
...w may not disturb the mone...ry system by driving either metal
...t of circulation. If possible
...h adjustment should be made that the
...rchasing power of every coined dollar
...ll be exactly equal to its debt paying
...wer in all the markets of the world. The
...ief duty of the National Government in
...nnection with the currency of the coun...y is to coin it and declare its value.
...ave doubts have been entertained
...hether Congress is authorized by
...e Constitution to make any
...ue of paper money legal tender.
The present issue of United States notes
...s been sustained by the necessities of
...ar, but such paper should depend for its
...lue and currency upon its convenience in
...y and its prompt redemption in coin at
...e will of the holder, and not upon its
...mpulsory circulation. These notes are
...t money, but promises to pay money. If
...lders demand it, the promise should be
...pt.

...E REFUNDING OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

...a lower rate of interest should be accom...shed without compelling the withdrawal
...National bank notes, and thus disturbing
...e business of the country. I venture to
...fer to the position I have occupied on the
...ancial question during my long service
...Congress and to say that time and ex...rience have strengthened my opinions
...have so often expressed on these subjects.
...e finances of the Government shall suffer
...detriment which it may be possible for
...y administration to prevent.

OUR MANUFACTURES

...o rapidly making us industrially inde...nde t and are opening to capital and
...lor new and profitable fields of employ...ent. This steady and healthy growth
...ould still be maintained. Our facilities
...r transportation should be promoted by
...ntinued improvement of our harbors and
...eat interior waterways, and by the in...ease of our tonnage on the ocean.
The development of the world's com...erce has led to an urgent demand for
...portening the great sea voyage around
...ape Horn by constructing

SHIP CANALS

...railways across the Isthmus which unites
...e two continents. Various plans to this
...d have been suggested, and will need con...deration, but none of them have been suf...ently matured to warrant the United
...tates in extending pecuniary aid. The
...ject is one which will immediate...engage the attention of the
...overnment with a view to thorough pro...ction to American interests. We will urge
...narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or ex...usive privileges in any commercial route.
...t in the language of my predecessor, I
...lieve it is to be "the right and duty of
...e United States to assert and maintain
...ch supervision over any interoceanic
...nal across the Isthmus that connects
...orth and South America as will protect
...r National interests

The Constitution guarantees absolute re...gious freedom. Congress is prohibited
...m making any law respecting the estab...sment of religion or prohibiting the free
...ercise thereof. The Territories of the
...ited States are subject to the direct
...gislative authority of Congress, hence the
...eneral Government is responsible for any
...olation of the Constitution in any of
...hem. It is therefore

A REPROACH TO THE GOVERNMENT

...hat in the most populous of the Territories,
...he constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed
...y the people and the authority of Congress is
...t at naught. The Mormon Church not
...nly offends the moral sense of mankind by
...anctioning polygamy, but prevents the
...dministration of justice through the
...ordinary instrumentalities of the law. In
...y judgment it is the duty of Con...ress, while respecting to the utmost
...he conscientious convictions and religious
...ruples of every citizen, to prohibit within
...s jurisdiction all criminal practices,
...specially of that class, which destroys
...mily relations and endangers the social
...rder, nor can any ecclesiastical organiza...ion be safely permitted to usurp in the
...east the functions and powers of
...he National Government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

...an never be placed on a satisfactory basis
...until it is regulated by law for the good of
...he service itself, for the protection of
...hose who are entrusted with the appoint...ng power against waste of time and ob...truction to public business caused by an
...ordinate pressure for place and for the
...protection of the incumbents against
...intrigue and wrong. I shall, at the proper
...ime, ask Congress to fix the tenure of
...inor officers of the several Executive De...partments, and prescribe grounds upon
...which removal shall be made, during the
...erms for which the incumbents have been
...ppointed.

Finally, acting always within the author...y and limitations of the Constitution, in...ading neither the rights of States nor the
...eserved rights of the people, it will be the

PURPOSE OF MY ADMINISTRATION

...o maintain the authority and in all places
...within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience
...all the laws of the Union in the interests
...f the people; to demand rigid economy in
...ll the expenditures of the Government,
...nd to require honest and faithful service
...f all the Executive officers, remembering
...hat the offices were created not for the
...enefit of the incumbents or their support...rs, but for the service of the Government.

And now, fellow citizens, I am about to
...ssume the great trust which you have com...itted to my hands. I appeal to you for
...hat earnest and thoughtful support which
...akes this Government in fact, as it is in
...w, a Government of the people. I shall
...reatly rely upon the wisdom and the pat...iotism of Congress, and of those who may
...hare with me the responsibilities and du...ies of the Administration, and above all,
...pon our efforts to promote the welfare of
...his great people and their great Govern...ent, I reverently invoke the support and
...lessings of Almighty God.

The address was delivered with uncovered
...ead, in a voice clear, distinct and calm,
...nd was plainly heard by every one upon
...he stand and for a long distance on
...very hand. The delivery of the messa...e occupied 45 minutes. At its conclusion the
...heering was long, continued and enthu...iastic.

Chief Justice Waite then administered the
...usual oath, to which Garfield responded
...ith reverential fervor. Ex-Pres. Hayes
...immediately pressed forward and con...gratulated his successor, and after
...im, the President's mother and wife, both
...f whom he saluted with a kiss. A general
...cene of congratulation and handshaking
...nsued, after which the Presidential party
...descended from the platform by the private
...taircase, and proceeded to the President's
...oom.

Popular Science.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

We must emphatically warn our readers to beware of the new illuminating humbug, the "National Radiant Oil." It is the old benzine fiend, with a new name, but an unaltered nature.

The Composition of Serpents' Venom.

What a wonderful thing the venom of a serpent is! Chemical analysis fails to detect anything in it to account for its action. Water, a little albumen, some mineral salts and traces of mu...

CURRENT EVENTS.

Prominent New York dry goods merchants say that the prospects for the coming season are unusually good.——A new naval observatory, the site of which cost $73,000, is to be erected on Georgetown Hights near Washington.——Two allopathic physicians, one homeopathic, and one electic are serving amicably together as a committee appointed by the Connecticut Legislature to draft a medical act.——Newham Hall, the lady's college at Cambridge, England, has six resident lecturers and 90 students. Miss Minturn, daughter of the late Robert Minturn of New York, is one of the alumnæ. ——A mulatto barber has eloped with a pretty and tolerably wealthy white girl of Lancaster, Ohio. No trace of the fugitives has been discovered, and as his African blood is hardly discernable in his face, it is surmised that they intend to hide among strangers.——Herman Fisher, of St. Louis, killed Peter Kenleamann with one blow of his fist.——Frederick Archer, recently from England, has been engaged as organist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in place of Henry Eyre Browne, who has held the position for four years. ——The miners of the Connellsville Coke region, Pennsylvania, are out on a strike. ——Members of the Providence, R. I., Board of Trade are agitating the question of unjust freight discriminations.—— Suile M. Fleener, a daughter of respectable Rushville, Ind., parents, went to church the other evening with her sister, and then pretending she was going to spend the night with a friend, ran away and started for the West to see the world on her own hook.——Decorah, Iowa, is suffering with small-pox imported from Chicago.—— The Prosecuting Attorney of New Albany, Ind., let the desire to participate in the New Orleans mardi gras fun get the better of his sense of official duty, and abandoned his work while a Court and Grand Jury were in session. The Grand Jury censured him, and the Court appointed a temporary substitute.——The recent bad weather in Paris has had some effect on the national galleries of the capital. The rooms devoted to the exhibition of the works of Delacroix, Delaroche and Ingres have been much injured by the accumulation and the subsequent melting of the snow. Delacroix's admirable picture representing Dante and Virgil is especially stained and damaged.——A number of Danes are in destitute circumstances in New York, having been swindled out of their money by unscrupulous agents who induced them to come to this country to earn good wages, and then after getting all their money deserted them.——Down at San Antonio, Texas, an American named Haynes indulged in a custom of the country and threw an eggshell filled with a harmless powder at one Jose Maria Almorez, a Consul there. He was insulted and challenged Haynes, who accepted and was on the field when word was received that Almorez would not show up. The American's pluck was too much for the Greaser.——The widow of Joseph Legault, a wealthy farmer near Montreal, is being sued by Father Cousineau, the parish priest, for $18.80, for religious services for the repose of the soul of her late husband. The widow claims to have paid the money, while the priest says she has not. Hence the suit.——Lazarus Stern lost $20,000 during several years of business in Chicago as a money lender. He was old, want stared him in the face and he desired to die, but did not want to leave behind him the reputation of a suicide. In this dilemma he broke open the money box in his room, tied his own hands and feet, wrapped a quilt about his face in a way to indicate that he had been smothered, and then swallowed poison. The real cause of death, however, was readily discovered.——The Secretaryship of the Treasury was offered first to Sen. Allison, and he refused it, it was given to Sen. Windom, of Minnesota.——At the inaugural ball there were served 1,000 pounds of turkey, 100 gallons of oysters, 50 hams, 750 pounds of butter, 750 loaves of bread, 2,000 biscuits, 1,000 rolls, 200 gallons of chicken salad, 10,000 cakes, 150 gallons ice cream, 50 gallons jelly, 50 gallons water ices, 250 gallons coffee, and other delicacies in proportion.——Sen. Blaine introduced a resolution in the Senate for the appointment of a Committee to arrange a better plan for voting and counting the vote for President and Vice President. It was temporarily tabled.——Some excavations commenced at the distance of about a kilometre from the walls of Pompeii, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the surroundings of the City, have led to the discovery, within an area of but a few square metres, of 30 skeletons, 10 of which were huddled together in one room of a small suburban villa, and among and upon the bones were found bracelets, necklaces, earrings and other objects.——Filomena Fizolano, a beautiful Italian girl, arrived in New York about three weeks ago to join her family, who had been there some time. Sunday, after going to church she disappeared, and has not been heard of since. It is thought that a lover, discarded in Italy, has followed her to this country and abducted her.——Hezekiah Sturges was 62 years old when he married Miss Belknap, at Zanesville, O., and she was 20. He had $150,000, and she had no money at all. Before the ceremony, he insinuatingly asked her to sign a document allowing her, he said, $500 a year for pin money; but he did not explain that by so doing she relinquished all claim on his estate after his death. She has just discovered that fact, after being his wife 10 years and at last becoming his widow.——A bill is reported before the Connecticut Legislature to ascertain "whether life is extinct in a diseased person." ——The President of the Chicago Lumberman's Exchange says that if the present rate of depletion is continued the great pine forests of the country will be exhausted in twenty years.——A distillery at New Platz, Ulster county, New York, has been seized on a charge of illicit distilling.—— The steamer "Carrie Hogan," is reported burned at Yazoo City, Mississippi, with a large cargo of cotton.——Peterson, son of the Philadelphia publisher, is still missing His father has spent $5,000 in the search. ——Robert C. Pate, of St. Louis, has sold the well-known pacer Mattie Hunter, to John Splan, of Cleveland for $12,000.—— A young German printer, named Charles F. Kruger, from Leavenworth, Kansas, was robbed of $1,397 at Chicago Saturday night.——Louis C. Koos, contracting agent for the Wabash Railway, committed suicide as soon as he struck St. Louis Monday morning.——A man named James Dean was killed by the cars at Clyde, New York, the other day, and his body strewn for a mile along the track.——There are 10 Normal schools in Pennsylvania.——Jacques Seebo died near Mt. Clemens, Mich., Monday, aged 105.——The centenary of George Stephenson, June 9

Correspondence.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Some of their Ways of Doing Business.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

CANTON, Kan., Feb. 7, 1881.

Will you give publication to the following copy of a printed leter received by a citizen of this place, and the answer to the same, both of which I give verbatim:

"ANAMOSA, Ia., Jan., 31, 1881.

Mr. ——, Canton, Kan.:

On the 15th day of December, 1880, we notified you by letter that your note given us for the premium on your policy in the Watertown Fire Insurance Company was due on the 1st day of January, 1881. Why do you not remit us the amount?

It is very necessary that we make our collections *promptly*, in order to enable us to meet all our engagements with promptness at maturity.

If you have a loss, no matter how trifling, you lose no time in notifying us of the same. What would you think of us if we paid no attention to your loss? What would you have a right to think of us? What would you have a right to demand of us? Now we demand, and are entitled to the same treatment at the hands of our patrons, that we extend to them, and would again urge you to remit the amount immediately, and thus avoid all expenses and trouble you will necessarily incur by further delay. Remit by draft, postoffice, money order or express, at our risk. Yours, respectfully,

General Agent.

Remember, you cannot recover in case of loss, if your note is past-due and unpaid.

Amount of note..... $8 50
Interest..... 45
Total..... $8 95

"CANTON, Kans., Feb. 5, 1881.

Mr. ——:

SIR:—Your letter of January 31, also another of recent date are received, and contents noted. In reply to the first question in your last—"Why do you not remit?" —I must answer because I have not now the money, and have no way, at present, to obtain it. Times are very hard here. My wheat crop, like that of most of my neighbors, was not half a crop.

Probably it would be better if you were to make all your collections very promptly. If you have always done so you have been extremely fortunate. But I judge from the fact of your using such a printed form as you send me that there are some others of your patrons who have failed to comply strictly with your rules regarding prompt collections.

I am well aware that I run my own chances while my note is due and unpaid, but were the risk double I should still have to take it. My note draws interest, all the same, and it is quite as much to my advantage to pay it soon as it can be to any one else.

What would you think of us if we paid no attention to your loss?" Since you make no case general, you will pardon my making yours so. Insurance companies sometimes fail, as well other human enterprises. I doubt if they are any more stable or any more likely to meet their obligations than farmers; and I am quite certain they depend largely on farmers for their support, as farm risks are counted safest and most desirable. "What would you have a right to think of us," if in case of a great fire in some City, and consequently hundreds of calls on you at once, we should refuse to wait a week for the money due from you? That is about the case I am in now. You know we would wait months, or a year, if you asked it with a reasonable excuse, if we were sure of what would be our due at last. Certainly we would do this rather than lose all.

It is impossible for me to pay now, and if you are determined to push me, you will have to do so. But sometimes haste fails to make speed. If you are inclined to be fair, and give me a chance, I shall be happy to pay you as soon as possible, though that may not be till after next harvest. I will pay sooner, if I can, as I want my insurance to commence as soon as possible.

Yours with due respect,

——, Canton, Kas.

Mr. ——, ARAMOSA, Ia:

With these letters for a text I wish to make some remarks that may be of service in a direction where help is needed. I do not refuse to admit the right of those companies of which the one above mentioned is a sample, to claim their interest when due, but I do not believe they are suffering for their money to such a degree that they must posh each note, to the distress of their patrons. I am creditably informed that insurance companies, as well as other moniel institutions, wish to invest their funds so that they may draw interest and still be secure. In what better way can they do this than to hold a no'e of $8.50 on a farmer owning 160 acres of productive land?

But I believe there must be an object deeper than the collection of a few delinquent notes. This printed letter shows system in the business. The managers of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company know that many of their patrons cannot pay promptly unless they borrow, and quite likely they know also that people owning farms and terms with which to work them, can borrow. Probably they are aware that Mr. Scalpem, their agent, runs a bank in the Town near by, and is anxious to loan the same money they collect from the farmer. This is the way it is done. Mr. Scalpem gets an agency from some company in the East, and becomes a banker. The farmer goes to him and wants to borrow $100. Mr. Scalpem draws his note for 90 days, for $110. Farmer signs a mortage on all his loose property, and takes the money. At the end of 90 days he finds, as he expected, that he has no way of meeting the note, as 90 days from the first of February takes him to about the first of May, and there is no crop ready to turn to cash, at that time of the year. Farmer goes to Scalpem, and begs for a little more time. Scalpem makes a long, wry face, and informs the farmer that it is very much against his rules to do any such thing, but if he will bring additional security, get a couple of his neighbors to sign his note jointly and severally, with him, and allow him 10 per cent again, he will extend the time 90 days, but takes pains to show Farmer plainly, this time, that he is doing him an extraordinary favor. Now, let us see what the note amounts to in 180 days. Principal of first note $100; interest for 90 days $2.75; amount $113.75. The farmers must give 10 per cent. on this amount to renew his note, or, in other words, give a new note for $125.75, with 10 per cent. on this included, which amounts to $138.32½, and if he is able to meet this note when due, he must pay them 10 per cent on this sum, which will make $127.22 13-16, thus giving Mr. Scalpem and his company back of him, the snug little sum of $27.23 on an investment of $100 for the period of six months, and it is fairly, unfairly rather, dug out of the farming community.

Companies are formed who borrow money at from four to six per cent. and put it into the hands of agents in the rural districts, at eight per cent., the agent loans to the rustic at 10 per cent., and makes the borrower bear all the expense thus making two cents on some one's else money, the company making probably three per cent., and the farmer paying the bill. The agent's children can get a good education, his family can live in comfort and plenty, if not luxury, while the farmer's boys and girls must go meanly clad, subsist on the coarsest diet, and take such chances for education as they can get.

Monopolies do not stop here. If you notice you will see most of the notes given to Eastern companies, come due soon after harvest. These are monopolists who control the price of wheat and generally at the time the farmer is counselled to sell his wheat to meet his notes—that "must be sold promptly"—wheat has just taken a downward move, through the instrumentality of this combination of monopolists.

Neighbors and friends everywhere, I am a Republican, and believe firmly that the Government money is all right, but there is *something* wrong. Somebody is killing the hen that lays the golden egg, otherwise swearing out the farmers of the West. I believe this is not so much the fault of the persons who actually own the money, as it is that of a set of cut-throats and robbers standing between those who borrow to be able to continue agricultural pursuits, and those who loan, and as long as these parties can make us believe that the fault is in the real capitalist, the Government or any where else but where it belongs, just so long villainous cut-throats and visionary politicians can flourish, and the farmer be on the downward road to serfdom.

LAZARUS.

Heavy Deficiency.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 5.—A deficiency of $53,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the Springfield Silk Company and they are unable to meet their liabilities as they mature, although a reorganization on a sound basis will be effected. About $50,000 have gone through the connivance of Henry W. Hallett, Treasurer of the company, since its organization three years ago.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book

sent free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

PERSONELLE OF THE CABINET.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, Secretary of State, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830; graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania; adopted the editorial profession, and went to Maine, where he edited the Portland *Advertiser* and the Kennebec *Journal;* was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1859, '60, '61, and '62, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses (serving in the Forty-first, the Forty-second, and the Forty-third as Speaker); was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican; was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and was elected for the ensuing term, which will expire March 3, 1883. The people are familiar with his great campaigns for nomination for the Presidency.

HON. WILLIAM WINDOM, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827; received an academic education; studied law at Mount Vernon, O.; practiced his profession in that State and Minnesota until 1859; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Knox County, in 1852; removed to Minnesota in 1855; was a Representative in the 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses; was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota, in July, 1870, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. DANIEL S. NORTON, deceased, in the Senate of the United States; was subsequently elected as a Republican, and was reelected in 1877. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

HON. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Hartford County, Maryland, Dec. 20, 1813; received a limited education at the academy of JOHN MCLEOD in Washington City; removed to Richland County, Ohio, in 1835, and studied law there; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845 and again in 1847; was in 1850-'51 a member of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of the State of Ohio; removed to Johnson County, Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1859 and again in 1861; was in 1863 nominated by Pres. LINCOLN and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but declined the appointment; was in 1866 elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. JAMES HARLAN; was in 1875 again elected Governor of Iowa and resigned that office Jan. 31, 1877; was elected in January, 1876, to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed GEORGE G. WRIGHT, Republican. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

HON. WM. M. HUNT of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy, is a native of Louisiana, and about 45 years old. He comes of a prominent family, but was cut off by its members, because at the beginning of the War he sided with the Union. He helped to found the Republican party in Louisiana, and has been an earnest member of it ever since. He subsequently became a candidate for Attorney-General on the Republican ticket, was elected, and served one term; he was reelected as Attorney-General on the ticket with Packard, but was thrown out of office through the influence of the Mac Veagh Commission which overturned the Packard Government and installed NICHOLL, while the preparations were being made to seat Hayes in Washington. Soon after this Mr. HUNT was appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims here to fill a vacancy caused by death. The tenure of the Court is for life.

Mr. ROBERT TODD LINCOLN, of Illinois, Secretary of War, the eldest son and only surviving child of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. He prepared for college at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and having entered Harvard, graduated in the Summer of 1865. Four months subsequently he became a member of the Harvard Law School. But before finishing the course he went into the army and was on Gen. GRANT's staff with the rank of Captain, from Feb. 20 to June 10, 1865, serving until the War closed. He then returned to his law books and completed his studies. He located in Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of the State, Feb. 25, 1867. In September of the following year he was married in Washington by Bishop SIMPSON to MARY HARLAN, daughter of ex-Senator HARLAN, of Iowa. He is a stalwart Republican, and was in favor of the re-election of GRANT.

Mr. THOMAS LEMUEL JAMES, of New York, Postmaster General, was born in Utica, N. Y., March 29, 1831. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed in the office of the *Liberty Press*, an Abolition paper in his native City. He subsequently became editor of a Republican paper at Hamilton, N. Y., and there began his public life as Canal Collector. In 1861 he was appointed Inspector of Customs at New York; in 1864 promoted to Weigher, and subsequently to still higher positions, until 1873, when he was made Postmaster of New York City.

Hon. WAYNE MCVEAGH, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General, was born in Phœnixville, Pa., April 19, 1833. He received his early education in Chester County, but was prepared for college at Freeland Seminary, in Montgomery County. He graduated at Yale College in the famous class of 1853, and was admitted to the Bar April 25, 1856. Soon after he was elected District Attorney of Chester County, and served in that capacity for three years.

He was made Chairman of the State Republican Convention during the campaign of 1863. In 1874 was appointed Minister to Constantinople, which he held one year, and resigned. In 1877 he was Chairman of the Commission to investigate Louisiana matters. He has since been proposed for various offices, but received none on account, it is alleged, of the opposition of the CAMERON's, between whom and him there is a feud, dating from the time when he eloped with and married Miss CAMERON.

PRECIOUS FOUNDATION.

A Town Built Upon Diamonds.

No town in Africa can boast such rapid growth as Kimberly, the seat of the Government in Griqualand West, and the headquarters of the North African diamond diggings. Eleven years ago not a hut stood where now some 16,000 people, with a trade of over $2,000,000 a year, form one of the most thriving communities on the African continent. It is now discovered that the town is built upon land that promises to be as productive of diamonds as the neighboring "diggings" which have been the source of its wealth and the very origin of its existence. Kimberly is identical with the "New Rush" Diamond Settlement of 1870; and the thousands who flocked to the locality to secure a "claim" in the valuable reefs, which have been worked further and further to the east of the site of the future Town, were in such a hurry to seek their fortune in the diggings that they forgot to inquire whether the soil on which they pitched their tents or erected their log huts was not equally diamondiferous. As the wooden shanties have given room to more substantial buildings it has been found that Kimberley itself has been built on a diamond field, and that the West End or residential part of the town is as full of gems as the actual diggings themselves at the eastern or working end of the town. New claims are being taken up in all directions, and land which was beginning to acquire considerable value as building sites, has suddenly assumed fresh importance as possibly containing some new "Star of South Africa." How many houses will be pulled down in the search for the diamonds upon which they are built it would be difficult to say. But it will be interesting to watch the future progress of a town which owes its existence and its subsequent partial destruction and removal to the same cause—the abundance of the diamonds in the midst of which it appears to have grown.

A Forlorn Hope.

Philadelphia Enquirer.

If the Democratic party, or its representative leaders in Congress have no other hope of electing its Presidential candidate in 1884 than that of converting the majority of the people to the free trade heresy meanwhile, then it may as well abandon it, for a more foolish or futile hope was never harbored by men of intelligence.

The Luck of a Cornet Player.

A native of France, M. Clayette, a few weeks ago found himself with the French Opera Troupe in New Orleans. While there he thought he would do as the New Orleans people do, and invested one dollar in the purchase of a half ticket in the February drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery with the gratifying result of obtaining $15,000 on a half ticket No. 93,852. He now trumpets the honesty of the management of that celebrated institution as well as contuting to blow the cornet. If he had written with an enclosure to M. A. Dauphin, No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., or to the same person at New Orleans La., he would have had the same result probably.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-Sixth Congress---Second Session

MARCH 1.—SENATE—Numerous bills and resolutions on Inter-oceanic canals were reported back and tabled.——Bills passed: Establishing a life-saving station at Louisville, Kentucky; disposing of Osage Indian lands in Kansas.——The Japanese Indemnity Fund bill was discussed.——Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back sundry bills and resolutions recommending the construction of a ship canal or railway across the Isthmus. He said the committee asked to be discharged from consideration of all these subjects, thinking the time had not arrived when Congress should express an opinion in regard to any particular route. The request of the committee was complied with.

HOUSE—The Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, giving the sum of $15,000 for the investigation of the subject of pleuro-pneumonia, thus increasing the amount in the bill to $25,000, were concurred in.——The report of the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill was accepted.——An attempt was made to take up the Funding bill, which was opposed by the Republicans, Mr. Conger raising points of order which were regularly overruled by the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Blackburn, and they had several passages at arms, in which the latter suffered. Finally a recess till 10 o'clock Wednesday was taken without any definite action on the bill.

MARCH 2.—SENATE—Routine business.

HOUSE—After some filibustering, the rules were suspended and the deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills, was passed.

Consideration of the funding bill was immediately resumed, the question being on ordering the previous question, on a motion to concur in Senate amendment 16.

A large majority of the Representatives refrained from voting, but enough cast their votes to make a quorum and the main question was ordered; yeas 134 nays 25. The following Republicans voted: Anderson, Belford, Boyd, Browne, Cannon, Dannell, Davis (Cala), Einstain, Harkail, Hawk, Hawley, Kelley, Killinger, Marsh, Neal, Orth, Hale, Ryan (Kan), Robinson and Washburn. The Senate amendments were finally concurred in and the bill passed.

MARCH 3.—SENATE—The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to without explanation.

Discussion of the Cherokee and Arkansas River Railroad bill occupied, with occasional interruptions, the entire night until 2 A. M., when LAMAR, specially conspicuous in championing the measure, said he was grateful for the patience with which the subject had been considered, but as it was not now probable the bill could possibly pass the House, he would not trespass further upon the time and attention of the Senate. The bill was laid aside. Many bills of no public interest were then considered.

MARCH 3.—HOUSE—After reading the journal the veto message was received from the President and read by the clerk.

Mr. TUCKER moved the message be printed and laid on the table for future consideration.

Mr. ROBESON moved to proceed to the consideration of the message at once. The yeas and nays were ordered and Mr. Tucker's motion was agreed to—yeas 135; nays 116, so the message remains on the Speaker's table.

At 2:30 the roll call upon a motion for an executive session showed no quorum.

Sen. DAVIS (W. Va.) stated that all the reports of conferences on appropriation bills had been adopted by the two Houses, and the bills passed. At this point an animated colloquy occurred between Senators Conkling and Kernan, who had apparently been engaged in private conversation. Sen. Kernan evidently by way of reply exclaimed with unusual warmth, "I don't care Sir, whether you do or not," to which Sen. Conkling responded "Get him confirmed if you can. You will not do it by 12 o'clock to-morrow." Reference was supposed to be to the contested Albany post-office nomination. The Chair, Cockrell, rapped vigorously for order and the two Senators separated. Subsequently upon a repetition of the motion for an executive session, Sen. Conkling said he would make no objection if the action to be taken were limited to cases unobjected to, but that if the purpose was to take up contested cases at this time, in the absence of many Republican members he would resist the consummation of that purpose until the minute hand reached 12 o'clock noon.

At 5 o'clock A. M., after repeated but ineffectual efforts by a majority for an executive session, a sufficient number of Republican Senators declining to answer upon the yea and nay vote to enable the point of "no quorum" to be made, a recess was taken until 9:30.

MARCH 4.—SENATE—The Senate remained in session until after 5 o'clock, and recessed until after 10:30.——Generals Sheridan and Hancock were among the prominent visitors.—Senate bills were finally acted on, and at 12 o'clock Vice-President Wheeler delivered his farewell address and Gen. Arthur took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of his duties.——The Senate was immediately convened in extra session, and after a few preliminaries attended the inauguration of Pres Garfield and adjourned to Saturday.

HOUSE—The House met at 10 o'clock.—Several Democratic members were very indignant at being stopped upon attempting to enter the Capitol by the military guard placed on duty to prevent the crowd from taking possession of the building; resolutions of inquiry were offered and a general row kicked up, which finally ended by the resolution going to the table, the indignant gentlemen being laughed at for their pains.—No business was transacted, and at 12 o'clock the House adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate met at noon.——Resolutions adopted: Admitting Gen. Hancock to the privileges of the floor during his stay in Washington.—A message was received from the President appointing the following Cabinet officers: James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State; William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury; Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General; Thos. L. James, of New York, Postmaster General; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War; William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy. The appointments were at once confirmed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Frost splits strong trees in Siberia.

Whitelaw Reid will make a trip to Georgia.

Mixed fancy candies nearly killed an Indiana family.

New Hampshire papers say that their State never had but one Cabinet officer.

A weekly religious paper says that a gambler is not a man. Then he must be a quadruped, because he sometimes goes on all fours.—*New York Herald.*

One hundred and twenty young men who went to Denver to pick up nuins in the streets, responded to an advertisement for a light cook.

A prominent lumberman in Burlington has had his coat-of-arms painted on the panels of his carriage, with the Latin motto, "Vidi." Which by interpretation is "I saw."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A milkman in a Wisconsin City sold unwholesome milk, and he was arrested. Upon investigation it was found that his cows were healthy and his stables in good condition, but that the well needed cleaning.

Edward, aged three and a half, asks for more cookies. "Have you an appetite, Edward?" says his father. Edward, reflecting that if he answers "yes," he will be given graham bread, and that if he says "no," he will be told he doesn't need anything more, replies to his father (a minister), "Well, pa, God has given me an appetite for cookies and not for graham bread." He got the cookies.

This story reminds us of our experience with an eminent dominie of Brooklyn, L. I., whom we once interviewed while on a paper in that City. We walked into the parlor, and the minister presently entered. "Ah," said he, "you have come for religious consolation. Let us pray." "Oh, no," we said, "it is for the purpose of interviewing you." "Well," he responded, "in that case, let us have a cigar."—*Fort Jervis Gazette*

A Nevada Sheriff had a judgment for $24,000 against the Central Pacific Road for taxes due his County. He made the judgment good by seizing two trains belonging to the Company, and loaded with passengers and freight. The lawyers of the railroad kept up a fusilade of telegrams from San Francisco, protesting against the seizure, and informing him that the rolling stock of the company was mortgaged and could not be attached, and they referred him to sections of the laws of the State; but he replied that, mortgage or no mortgage, he was going to seize everything belonging to the company that came along, and that he would put up a notice of sale of the attached property the following day. This brought the company to terms, and they paid the whole amount of the judgment.

$112,400 Given Away

every month (1,900 prizes) and why not you one of the lucky holders of a ticket. It is easily done by remitting $2.00 to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

SUBLIME CHEEK

Displayed in Washington by a Verdant Milwaukee Youth.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A young man by the name of Turk has been making himself quite conspicuous in Washington society lately. He comes from Milwaukee, and is the agent for some indelible ink which he is trying to get the Government interested in. The young man is not remarkable for personal beauty. He is of medium hight, his shoulders are quite broad, and are surmounted by a small, round head, which is increased to twice its natural size by a mass of stiff brown hair, which is brushed straight up from his forehead. His complexion is fair as a girl's, while his cheeks are as red as the cheeks of the reddest apples. His nose is decidedly prominent, or would be if it were not overshadowed by his enormous mouth, which is constantly stretched to its greatest capacity in his efforts to look happy and at ease. Mr. Turk, since his arrival in this City, has been living at one of the prominent hotels, where he has been a favorite among the very young and very old women. He has been present at every social entertainment of any note since his arrival here. His list of acquaintances in the City is apparently as large as that of the oldest resident. He has attended all of the germans since his arrival in the City, and has been everywhere in fact except the diplomatic reception at the White House, where it would be difficult for anyone to gain entrance without invitation, as the doorkeepers are so well acquainted with the faces of all invited. Last evening Mr. Turk saw by the local papers that there would be a reception at Sir Edward Thornton's. He thought that a chance not to be lost, so he arrayed himself in his dress suit and started for the British Legation, accompanied by a friend by the name of Derringer. The couple got into the house without any difficulty and came down stairs, shook hands with Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, who, of course, did not know but that they had a right to be there. The young men passed through the reception room, Turk as usual making himself very conspicuous in his awkward endeavors to appear at ease. In a short time he came in sight of Miss Thornton, Sir Edward's older daughter, and she recognized him at once as an impudent young man who had introduced himself to her and tried to talk with her at the last army and navy assembly. She knew of course that neither he nor his companion had any right there. Miss Thornton went at once to her father and called his attention to these two young men, and told him they had no invitation, and that no one knew anything about them. Sir Edward and Lady Thornton had a short and quiet consultation over the matter, which resulted in Sir Edward going up to the young men and asking them to step in the hall with him for a moment. When in the hall Sir Edward turned to the rosy-cheeked Turk and asked him his name and the name of his friend. "Turk and Derringer," was the reply.

"Why, I don't know you," said Sir Edward, "I never saw or heard of you before. Is there anybody here to-night who can vouch for you?" Turk was obliged to admit that there was no one. "In that case," said Sir Edward, "I am very sorry to have to tell you that you must leave this house at once." The young men wasted no time in rushing to the dressing room to get their coats and hats, and then dashed down the stairs and back to the privacy of their room at the hotel. Mr. Turk will probably shine no longer in youthful Washington society, but will be glad to return to the rural simplicity of Milwaukee.

HORRIBLE DISFIGUREMENT.

A Man's Nose and Upper Jaw Cleanly and Smoothly Cut Off.

NEW ALBANY, March 8.—One of the most shocking accidents that ever occurred in this part of Indiana befel Mr. Frederick Fischer on the 2d inst., at Carter's spoke factory, 13 miles northeast of this City, in Floyd County. The accident was so remarkable that its details are worthy of publication, although on account of the remoteness and inaccessibility, their reception has been delayed until to day. Fischer worked at a circular saw; near it he had piled a lot of hickory timber, the pieces being 30 inches long and six inches in width and thickness. One of these sticks fell from the heap upon the saw while it was revolving at its utmost velocity. Fischer stood immediately in front of the saw in a leaning position. The saw teeth took up the heavy stick and hurled it with tremendous force, one end striking Fischer upon the nose at the base of the forehead, cutting it off with all the bones as smoothly as a sharp cleaver would have done. It also carried off the upper jaw with all its teeth, tearing it from a point immediately below the cheek bones on either side, cutting the flesh completely and cleanly from the bone.

Mr. Fisher was knocked down by the blow, but he arose and walked to his residence, some distance away. Physicians were as speedily summoned as possible, and they dressed the horribly ghastly wounds as best they could. After doing this they went to the factory where they found the dissevered nose and upper jaw—the latter, after being washed, resembling a false jaw filled with false teeth. Dr. E. P. Easley, of this city, was yesterday summoned to see the case, returning today. He said that the wounded man would probably recover, though he would be horrribly disfigured. Mr. Fisher says he would perfer death to life in such a shock ugly and hideously maimed condition. The physicians who have seen the case pronounce it the most remarkable they ever saw or read of.

CONEY ISLAND

The Scene of a Terrible Wreck.

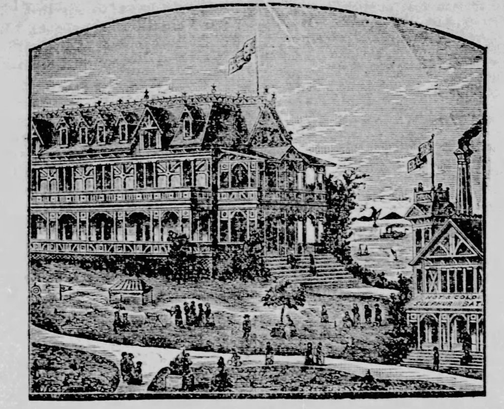
NEW YORK, March 5.—The Brooklyn Eagle says: A terrible marine catastrophe took place off Coney Island yesterday. The first great wreck in the history of the beach, occurred during the great storm which burst on the coast from the North east last evening. The Italian bark "Ajaece," in ballast from Antwerp to New York, with a partial cargo of kerosene barrels, became waterlogged last night off Rockaway Beach. The crew numbered 15 men, including the Captain. When it became evident the bark could not be saved, a panic took place among the crew. Captain Merice tried his best to keep the men under discipline, but was unable. Heavy seas broke over the vessel, washing the men one by one from the wreck. Four of the men in despair, against the earnest expostulations of the captain, committed suicide by cutting their throats, and their bodies were washed overboard. The remainder of the crew, with the exception of one man who alone remained to tell the dreadful tale, were becoming gradually exhausted, were washed overboard and lost. The bark first struck Rockaway Shoals. The wreck gradually broke up, and the poop deck, cabin house, and one mast were first seen, this morning, about 4 o'clock, off Manhattan beach, a distance of two and one-half miles. The life station crew were to the wreck and rescued the only survivor. He could speak English very imperfectly. He gave his name as Peter Sollace, and told the story of disaster. The poop deck came ashore about 10 yards east of Engman's Pavilion. The sea in front of Coney Island is covered with kerosene barrels and parts of the wreck. There is a large crowd on the beach.

White Sulphur Springs.

This most popular place of resort in Wyandotte, Mich., deserves something more than a passing mention. It is one of the most popular resorts in the West, combining as it does, opportunities for pleasuring which are unsurpassed, and a chance for invalids to regain health and strength by a use of the waters of the Springs. Their medicinal qualities are widely known, being celebrated for a complete cure of some of the most painful diseases which afflict humanity, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, etc. By a reference to the advertisement in the BLADE, it will be seen that the hotel and bathing accommodations are first-class. The place is easily reached, nine trains running daily from Detroit. There can be no doubt of the desirability of the White Sulphur Springs as a place of resort both for health and pleasure.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

AND THE



RIVER PARK HOTEL,

WYANDOTTE, MICH.

(On the Line of the Canada Southern Railway.)

The Most Popular HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT in the West.

The Waters of these Springs are celebrated for the cure of **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver Affections, Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Scrofula, Paralysis, Skin Diseases, Piles and Nervous Debility.**

The Bathing Establishment, the largest and most complete in the United States, is connected by a covered way with the River Park Hotel. The Hotel is heated by steam, lighted with gas. Telephone communication with Detroit. Everything first-class, and rates reasonable. Nine trains daily to Detroit.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for **Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever.** It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. IRON TONIC.

CLOTH-BOUND BOOKS AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The following well-bound books we offer for a short time at 25 cents each, sent by mail post-paid, or, we will send either book in the list and the WEEKLY BLADE one year on receipt of $1.50. This is the cheapest offer in the way of reading matter ever made to the public, and we shall be surprised if we do not soon have to withdraw it, on account of the supply of books not holding out. Send for one of the books by way of a trial. Select almost any title, as there is no risk of not getting value received. For the present we offer the following titles:

"He or I," a story of the East.

"That Comic Primer," a humorous primer.

"That Awful Boy," a novel.

"That Bridget of Ours," a novel.

"Rice's Poems," a book of poems.

"The Soul's Inquiries Answered," book of bible texts.

"Kendall's Horse Book," for every horse owner.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS.

We have left only a limited number of the following standard fast-selling books, which are going very rapidly at the very low prices offered. "Tourist's Guide in Great Britain," 75 cents; "Great and Eccentric Characters," $1.50; "Baron Munchausen," 75 cents; "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," $1.25; "Smith's Bible Dictionary," a large edition, $2.50; "Kendall's Horse Book," 25 cents; "Geological Sketches," 50 cents; "Gulliver's Travels," 75 cents, "Swiss Family Robinson," 75 cents; "War Tiger and White Elephant," 75 cents; "Struggles of Nasby," $1.25; "Good Things," an illustrated book for children, $1.25, and "Shakspere," 75 cents. Order soon, or the opportunity will be lost.

VERY CHEAP BOOKS.

We have on hand several hundred copies of new, well-bound works of fiction, of which the publisher's price would be $1.75 per copy. In order to close them out we will mail them post-paid to any address for 50 cents each, or will send a copy of the BLADE one year and one of the books on receipt of $1.60. This remarkable offer cannot remain open long, because the demand will be so large that they will soon be exhausted. Why go without books! If a half dozen or dozen families of a neighborhood would club together, and each family order a title, a nice little circulating library would be at your command for one quarter the cost of one ordinary book. The following are the titles:

"Lady Lenora," "Faithful Margaret," "All for Her," "All for Him," "Conquered," "Peerless Cathleen," "St. Peter's Bride," "Vesta Vau," "Castle Nowhere," "Heart to Heart," and "The Grinder Papers."

PLAYS.

We have in stock several thousand plays, well adapted to the use of school, lodge, and church entertainments. It would be useless for us to attempt to give a list of titles on account of the space they would occupy. Even if we should the titles would give but little idea of the play. The regular price of these plays is 25 cents each, but we will mail them at 15 cents each. In ordering simply state whether you want a farce, comedy, or temperance play, and we will select a title to please you.

NASBY PAMPHLETS.

Nasby as a Banker, by Nasby.

The Democratic John Bunyan, by Nasby.

Decline and Fall of the American Republic, by McElroy.

Sent by mail for 10 cents each, or the three for 25 cents.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FAMILY BIBLES.

The Locke Publishing Co. publish the finest line of family bibles to be found in this country. A description of them would take columns of space. Send 15 cents for specimen pages. Agents wanted everywhere. Anybody wishing a copy for their own use will do well to send for sample pages. Prices from $4 to $15.

FROST AT PANAMA

For the First Time on Record — Damages Over a Million Dollars.

PANAMA, Feb. 24.—The 10th of February will be remembered in Anti Guan as the occasion of frost, the first in the memory of man, occasioning damage which has no other similar record in the history of this country since the conquest by the Spaniards. Frost was seen. Ice was formed in many places, and on the following morning it could be collected quite readily. Even in protected places such as balconies of houses, ice formed in water vessels and was found of very respectable thickness.

In the morning after the frost the canefields and sugar plantations appeared as though fire had passed through them. Leaves of coffee trees, the most vigorous trees as well as the tenderest roots were discolored and shrivelled, and broke to pieces at the slightest touch, while even the tender twigs were injured. Several years must necessarily elapse before the plantations can be restored to their usual healthy condition. Sugar cane was killed as it stood, so that the loss in this respect is confined to the amount now actually uncut, although all of this will scarcely be a total loss. The amount of damage is calculated to be between one and two million dollars.

TO HELP HER MOTHER

A Poor Girl Succumbed to Temptation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A distressing case was brought to light in court to-day when Maggie Kelly, a comely young Irish girl, was arraigned upon a charge of larceny preferred by Thomas Peterson, by whom she had been employed as domestic. The bill of indictment charged her with appropriating property valued at $1,400, but she only admitted taking $200 worth, and a plea of guilty to that amount was admitted by the court. Maggie had been in the employ of Mr. Peterson and other members of the family for some time, and was considered to be honest. Recently, however, a roll of money and several articles of jewelry were missed from a bureau drawer, while a number of fancy articles were found upon the floor in one of the rooms, packed up as if to be carried away. None of the domestics were suspected at first, but it afterward appeared that Maggie was the guilty party, and $88 of the stolen property were recovered from her. The young girl cried bitterly during the hearing, and when the Court asked her whether she had anything to say, her counsel bade her stand up and tell his honor her story, which was found to be a very pitiful one. Said she: "I have a poor old mother in Ireland, in destitute circumstances, and I have been wanting to bring her over here, with my little brothers and sisters, for some time, but could not raise the means to do so. I tried every way to get it. My father and two oldest brothers are here, but my father only makes enough to pay his board, and my brothers have not helped me as they promised to do. A short time ago I received another distressing letter from my mother, and after asking strangers to help me to no effect, I took the money of my mistress, thinking that I would stay in her employ until I could work it out. I don't know how much there was. I know that she had a package in the drawer, because she showed it to me once when I went to her for $2, and I took a number of bills from a package. I did not spend a cent of it." There could hardly be a doubt about the truthfulness of the girl. The Judge said it was a distressing case, and deferred sentence.

A Little Pistol Practice.

GALVESTON, March. 5.—A New Denison special says last night while the Missouri Pacific passenger train was bound south, a passenger in the emigrant's car named James Hayden, from Kentucky, suddenly pulled a pistol and commenced firing among the passengers. Wm. Lewis was shot through the brain and instantly killed. Thomas Shaw was shot in the head near the right eye, and James Hamilton was shot in the body before Hayden could be disarmed. He was apparently insane, and was arrested.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

The Manufacturers have received

SIX MEDALS OF HONOR.

Centennial, 1876. Paris, 1878.
American Institute, 1879. &c.

OVER 2,000 DRUGGISTS

have recently signed a statement to the effect that Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster is Superior to all others.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878

BAKER'S CHOCOLATES

Baker's Premium Chocolate, the best preparation of plain chocolate for family use.—*Baker's Breakfast Cocoa* from which the excess of oil has been removed, easily digested and admirably adapted for invalids.—*Baker's Vanilla Chocolate*, as a drink or eaten as confectionery is a delicious article; highly recommended by tourists.—*Baker's Bromo*, invaluable as a diet for children.—*German Sweet Chocolate*, a most excellent article for families.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

AMERICAN-WALTHAM WATCHES.

I now sell these celebrated watches in a Heavy Solid Silver Case for only $15, or, with a Chronograph Hand, for $16. I send them by express to be examined before paying any money. If you like them send the money with your order. I sell the $11 watch for $10.50, and the $13 watch for $12.00, and I then deliver them free of all charges. Stem Winders cost $3 extra. My large catalogue with references to over 600 persons who have bought watches from me, and many other particulars sent free.

N. H. WHITE, 45 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Bargain in a Stock Farm.

243 acres; 150 under cultivation. Runs to bank of fine river. Large house, 10 rooms, in good repair. Bearing orchard, granary, stables, sheds, good well, timber, &c. Three railroad towns within five miles; school house 20 rods. Farm cost $9,000, will sell for $5,000. Half down; tail end of an estate must be sold in 60 days. Write for particulars to A. H. CLARKE, Waverly, Iowa.

**FARM F

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not telescribe.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Troubles.

II.

"Like ships that sailed for sunny isles,
But never came to shore."

Their names are legion. With flowing sails, the fairest breezes, the bluest skies and the smoothest waters, there seems no earthly reason why the blessed haven should not be reached. And yet, they never come to shore. Worse still to think of, the tempest which drives them to the bottom is largely of their own creating. The cloud, not bigger than a child's palm, that appeared above the horizon, is watched and nourished until it spreads over the whole heavens, shutting away all of the glorious beauty that shone upon their launching, and storm and darkness drives them farther and farther away from the "sunny isles."

These ships freighted with precious treasures, wafted with soft breezes, smiled upon by everything beautiful, and then lost in midnight blackness, or if the storm is outridden float unwieldy hulks shorn of their grace and loveliness, are simply types of hundreds and thousands of the marriages in our land which begin with the brightest hopes and end in despair. And it does not help the matter to think that the misery, which may or may not be patent to the world, might have been avoided.

Is there no remedy? Wan and weary wife and mother, looking so hopelessly through the drifting years, it rests perhaps in your own hands. We do not want to add one pang to those you suffer daily, and yet the surgeon, ere he can cure, must apply the knife, cutting deep sometimes and very close to the vital parts.

Years ago when a bonnie lassie—how changed you are now—smiling and happy you gave yourself and your future into the hands of the man who, with loving words and fond caresses, had won your maiden heart. Little thought of the responsibilities you assumed went with the act. Life with him *must* be full of sunshine. The lover would be the lover still, patient with your whims, watchful of your words, devoted and admiring always. You did not recognize the fact that he could not nor would not always be keyed up to the state which called forth such passionate manifestations of his love, normal as a wooer, abnormal as a winner. You could not understand that apparent adoration might change into a tender, fervent but undemonstrative affection, and you not be the loser; that though fervent rhapsodies were gone, the heart of the plain, matter-of-fact business man was more truly and divinely yours than in the days of courtship.

Not understanding this change from the adoring lover to the prosaic husband, —and it comes in nine cases out of ten,— what did you do? Look back and think. Without stopping to consider whether the man who had gathered your young life into his, did exactly right or not—we mean to talk sharply to him by-and-by —have you done the best that was possible to accommodate yourself to circumstances, to make the home fireside pleasant, and win the dove of peace to brood over the family circle? Did you not chafe and fret, at first inwardly, and then outwardly at the change, until it has become a habit to take a distorted view of your whole life, and its surroundings? Do you not make your husband and children feel that you are in some sense a martyr, whom they are ostensibly, though unintentionally, crucifying? Are you not a perpetual kill-joy to them either by your gloomy face or your irritable, peevish words? Has not the habit of feeling yourself in a sense injured, begotten a corresponding habit of fretting, which has grown as natural as to breathe? Do you not let little things make you lose your patience and say hard, harsh things that must sting and sting long after you have forgotten them, if they strike upon a loving, sensitive heart, either of husband or child?

If your home is not a happy one—if your married life seems a failure—if your husband grows more and more indifferent, mentally ask these questions, and do not spare your own pride in the replies. Then go to work and conquer yourself. That will be a victory worth gaining. Cultivate smiles instead of frowns; pleasant words instead of fretful ones.

It may be—it is possible—that it is too late to revive the love that has died out of your husband's heart. God help you, if that *be* so, but it is more likely that it is only chilled, and will revive again under the sunshine of your good nature. And in any case, you will be lifting yourself into a better, purer atmosphere, where you can help your children far more than when *fretfully* ploughing through a slough of despond.

ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Our Houses.

In a recent issue of the BLADE I read with interest a letter on American houses. That the well being of the human race is largely dependent on home and its surroundings, is a fact not duly appreciated. We often see a family of means, passing a miserable existence, in a palace apparently, but destitute of comfort in the true sense of the word; who are perfectly satisfied, not supposing that there is or can be any better way of living, and who would consider anyone who had the audacity to suggest that their home might be made more comfortable, as afflicted with a mild form of lunacy. But there are, fortunately, a few intelligent men, who think there is yet something to learn, and who are not opposed to advancement, if it is the result of the experience of others. One common error is that in order to have a warm house it must be built tight, so that the cold can not by any means get in, supposing cold to be a substance, when the true method is, to so construct our houses that the heat can be kept in, as heat is a substance, and cold the absence of that substance. Every one who stops to consider, knows that some materials are more rapid conductors of heat than others. The harder and closer the material, the more rapid conductor of heat, as glass iron, etc., while non-conductors are more porous, as wool, feathers, etc. So we find that the softer woods are better for house-building, supposing we are building for warmth in Winter—and warm in Winter means cool in Summer—than hard. It does not depend so much upon the thickness of the walls as upon their proper construction. Dead, confined air is a good non conductor of heat, and one great fault of our common houses is that the open space between the outside wall and the plaster is left open at the bottom, and the outside air allowed to enter and circulate from one side of the house to the other, when it should be carefully closed. A house for this little attention would be much warmer.

It was our good fortune for several years to be the possessor of a house that was warm and comfortable in the coldest weather, and the amount of fuel to keep it warm was very small compared with the amount generally used to warm houses of the same size. There was no cellar under it, so—as a warm floor is very desirable—it was lathed under the floor, the lath being put on the lower edge of the joist, and plastered with coarse plaster, which was spread on the top of the lath, which was quickly and easily done.

The outside walls, after the lathing was done, excepting a few inches at the top of the room, which was left off to allow the putting in of the sawdust, was filled with sawdust and machine shavings, and it was found that the plaster clinched better, with this background, than when put on without it. It never froze in this house, and we kept house-plants in our windows—which of course were double—with no extra care, through the coldest weather. Your correspondent mentioned double windows, which are very essential, but instead of the usual extra sash, it is much better to have a sash so constructed as to hold two thicknesses of glass, with an air space of half an inch between, and should be made to raise and lower with cord and weight. With such windows a room can be ventilated as easily and well as with single windows. A. P. H.

About Reading.

I agree with one of the members of the HOUSEHOLD that the subject of woman suffrage has been pretty well ventilated, *pro* and *con*, and I venture to say that a majority of your many readers have not altered their opinion one way or the other; and I think it would be well to discuss some other subject conducive to more good, and I suggest that we take the subject of reading.

Taking it for granted that all the members of the HOUSEHOLD are great readers, it would be of some importance to know what books they read; what great authors they love to commune with; whether they love to revel in the world of fiction, or to pore over the lines of a Byron, Tennyson, or Hemans, where beautiful strains fall on the ear like the sweet notes of an Æolian harp.

Every household should have a well selected library, composed of the choicest books in our language. Books of fiction, travel, biography, poetry, and, in fact, of every class that will tend to strengthen the mind, open new avenues of thought and action, and to engage our idle moments, which perhaps otherwise would be unprofitably spent.

Let our shelves be filled with good books and our center tables with choice periodicals, and our boys, instead of seeking places of amusement elsewhere, would spend more of their time at home than they now do.

If I was sure the card question would not again be dragged from its peaceful resting place, I should say something also about parlor amusements, but on that I shall keep my tongue.

I hope some member of THE HOUSEHOLD will give us a list of valuable books, such an one as would make a good cheap library.

I admire the closing sentence in "Pearl's" letter of the 17th. MONROY.

Knoxville, Tenn.

We are glad "Monroy" has broached the library subject. In these days of cheap books there is no reason why the greater part of the households represented in the BLADE should not have a small collection, at least, of well selected books, which would be a well spring of joy to the whole family. The very presence in the house of good books has a refining influence, and children are far more apt to find their pleasures at home, if they have treasures of reading to draw upon at sight. Collect your volumes one at a time if necessary, and you will be surprised to see how rapidly your library will grow upon your hands.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Suggestions and Answers.

I am lying on the lounge half sick today, and it goes so hard to be idle. Since I have been an occupant of the lounge I have footed three pairs of stocking for myself, toed and heeled and darned all the men's hose, mended their shirts and drawers, finished a pair of pantaloons, and done lots of little chores, besides reading enough to keep myself posted. For a change I will answer some of the questions in the BLADE HOUSEHOLD of February 24.

"How to keep eggs good for a few months." My Philander knows. He learned by an accidental experiment, that fresh eggs will keep just as good as new for months, if put down in clean wheat, not touching each other, in a barrel and stood in a cool airy place. This is our way. I place the eggs on the small end, and, if I were going into the business extensively, I would change the position of the barrel occasionally.

"How to curl the hair." If "Pearl" will use the soft flexible rubber curlers—they cost $1 a dozen—she can make beautiful, soft, graceful curls without damaging the hair, and any kind of hair can be taught to become curly. We would not advise the use of curling irons or tis, or anything that injures the hair. Girls should be careful of this crown of beauty, for there is nothing prettier than well-kept, cleanly, glossy curls and braids.

"How to color a dark green on cotton for carpet rags." For 1½ lbs. of rags take 2 ozs. of sugar of lead, 2 ozs. of bichromate of potash, and 1 box of Barlow's bluing. Put each in separate vessels, heat as hot as the hands can bear. After wetting the rags thoroughly, dip first into the sugar of lead, then the bichromate of potash, and last into the bluing; keep on wringing and dipping alternately until the right shade is obtained. There are other ways of dyeing green that are good, but this is the least expense and trouble and one never fails. If "L. H." wants to know about other colors on cotton or woolen, for carpet, or for making over old dresses or dying old worsted goods for comforts, and will send a letter to our address, we will answer her with pleasure and promptness.

"Blue and seal brown on woolen." We dyed an old woolen blanket a lovely blue after this recipe: For 1 lb of goods we took 2 oz. of oxalic acid and 1½ oz. of Prussian blue. Dissolve in separate vessels in hot water. Have the goods thoroughly clean and well wet through, then dip them in the acid, rub and press, and soak till well saturated, then wring out, shake in the air and dip in the blue and let it soak well in it, and then wring out and rinse well in warm water. Do not dip back into the acid again or you will spoil the color. Do not color in iron. For seal brown: For 10 lbs. of cloth take 2 lbs. of cutch: put into cold water sufficient to cover the cloth, heat until the cutch is dissolved, then add ½ lb. of blue vitriol, previously dissolved. Put in the goods and scald an hour and a quarter, then wring from the dye. Dissolve 6 ozs. of bichromate of potash in hot water, put in the goods and let them simmer twenty minutes, and if it comes to the boil a little while it will be all the better for it. Make the cutch dye in iron and the bichromate dye in copper or brass; rinse in clean, cold water. If the goods is an old dress, be careful not to crowd in the dye, else it will spot.

The woman who wants to know how to make those delicious crullers must wait. Philander says there is time to write before the mail is due, but it takes me a good while to write anything here on this atlas on my knees, and I will tell it next time. When my Philander eats my crullers he mumbles out through big bites, "Oh, they're bully, mother!"

Just here allow me to say that the women readers of the BLADE should all own "Castle Nowhere," mentioned in the BLADE list. It is a pity such a good book should go begging for buyers. We paid one dollar for ours when it was first published. It was written by Miss Woolson, an Ohio woman, and is offered for 50 cents now.

"Come, Philander, get on your hat and mittens, and run to the office with this article!" ROSELLA RICE.

Perrysville, O.

Still There's More to Follow.

Dear readers of THE HOUSEHOLD!—As I sat here tearing carpet rags and thinking more of the past than the present, the thought occurred to me of what I read to your columns a short time since: "That a man is what his wife makes him." By applying considerable nerve I have stood it to read the repeated slurs heaped upon women, till with the dull work before me I can endure it no longer, without speaking. I'll warrant the lady that said she has a good husband now wants the praise due him. I am personally acquainted with a number of women, poor excuses in almost every respect, that have the best of husbands, and they are all eager to have the world think, "I have made him what he is," while you will invariably see a bad husband carry the idea that it is all in my wife that I am no better. The amount of it is, there is a class of people both male and female that wants praise and honor, and not capable of acquiring it for themselves, stand ready to take what they can of other people's, and you will always hear them telling what they have done and praising themselves. If any one about them does a noble deed they were at the bottom of it all, and if wrong, they told you better.

But if woman has such wonderful power that she can make a bad man good or a good man bad, why call her the weaker vessel? I contend that a woman has a certain amount of influence over man and man over woman, and the two working in harmony will surmount greater obstacles than the one, therefore I think the sooner women vote the better for our country. If there is a woman in the land that knows nothing about politics or cannot read and write I would say to her, do not vote. The same rule would apply to all such men. Let those who are capable make the laws and do the voting.

I love to read the debates in THE HOUSEHOLD. Such a variety of opinions and such absurd ones. Such as "Thy desire shall be unto thy husband and he shall rule over thee." The idea of trying to prove man's superiority in that way. Just as reasonable to say a man shall not eat all the days of his life except he eat in sorrow. We are living in a more advanced age than then. Let us keep on advancing, not go backward. EQUALITY.

Words From a Teacher.

I have followed teaching most of the time for 15 years, and see much in that line to interest me in the BLADE. My plan in teaching is to study the dispositions of the pupils, and then work accordingly. The child is but the man or woman in miniature, and there will be found the same human nature in the school as in business. Some children are ever ready to obey the teacher's requests; some need a little stimulant in the way of praise, while others like to find out just how far they can go without getting a "lick in." It is proper to let such know that there is a bourne whence no pupil returns—without a "lickin." One or two applications generally satisfies curiosity and effects a cure.

If parents have a dislike towards the teacher from any cause, let the child see that you intend to use him exactly right, and you will generally secure the pupil's confidence and have clear sailing. Consider this the great point, viz: to gain the *confidence* of the school by showing you intend to do just as near right as you know how. Do nothing rashly, but show reasons for everything you undertake. If difficulties occur, talk them over calmly, show where the error lies, and you can generally secure a promise of better behavior in the future. But, if a pupil is obstinate, and will not listen to reason, coerce him or expel him. Make no compromise with downright perversity. Let all see that ready obedience will secure any reasonable favor, while stubbornness will be kept under the military law of the school-room, that virtue will be rewarded and vice published.

A great deal is said about Woman Suffrage in THE HOUSEHOLD. Some oppose it on Biblical grounds. But if we are to be governed by the customs taught in the Bible in regard to woman's rights, why not apply the same argument to all our laws? Why not appoint a King to rule over us, a High Priest to saturate the King's head with "holy oil," put idolaters to death, have a convenient pile of stones to pitch at those who question the King's or High Priest's authority—in fact, reinstate the Old Testament laws? But the world *does move*. Old superstitions are losing their power over the people. I understand the new translation has done away with hell, and that abused personage called the devil. And it is my firm belief that if another translation is made in 2051 (as far ahead as 1611 is past) that many other things will be changed or left out, and among them, the miserable twaddle about *woman's curse*. I believe all will admit woman's only curse is placed upon her by man in governing her by the same laws in vogue in a debauched, polygamous nation 25 or 40 centuries ago, and pretending to believe that by so doing he is obeying the *laws of God*. I say shatter the old degrading doctrine of woman being under a special curse, break the unnatural chains that enslave her, and let her vote if she wants to do so.

G. A. GILLILAND.

Muncie, Ill.

From Virginia.

I have been very much interested in the subject of "Marion's" letter and am going to defend her a little. I think she is right to a certain extent in young ladies marrying for a home. Supposing a young lady had neither father or mother, and her health did not permit of her working for a living, and she should have a "proposal" from a worthy man, would it not be better for her to marry? Now, I do not want you to infer from this that I am that unfortunate individual, for I am not. I have a father, mother, three brothers and one sister, all at home but one brother, who is married. I am a young lady, 20 years of age, and a music teacher; have spent the most of my time in the last four years in teaching; have had an organ 11 years, have been in 16 different Counties in this State, have also been in different parts of Ohio, visited Moundsville, W. Va., stood on top of the mound from which the Town derived its name, and viewed the State Prison. It was not yet completed—I mean the prison, not the mound. I am not afraid to work; I was brought up to work, and can proudly say I know how.

I will give you a little description of the little village near which I live. It consists of about 15 families, three stores, one saddler's shop, one shoe and boot shop, postoffice, grist and saw mill (water power), one blacksmith's shop, one hotel, an academy, a district school house. About one quarter of a mile from town is a church, blacksmith shop and hotel. About one-half a mile from town is a carpenter shop. We have good schools, and within four and a half miles from my home are 20 or 25 instruments, pianos, organs and melodeons. We are 18 miles from the railroad, but hope to have it nearer in a few months; it is being graded at the present time.

MYRTLE.

The case proposed by "Myrtle" would seem to excuse a marriage simply for a home, if anything could. To be poor, in ill health and alone in the world is a combination of misfortunes sufficient to drive almost any woman to some desperate step. But right is right. And it is an absolute wrong, not only to herself, and to her husband, but to those who may come into the world as the result of that union, to marry a man to whom she is indifferent, who has not called forth a deep true, tender love, whom she does not feel is the one out of the world for her under all circumstances. Of course we do not mean to say that such marriages are never happy ones. We know of one that proved exceptionally so, but the risk run is too great to make it right to deliberately take it. As we have said before, nothing but a mutual affection founded upon congeniality and a knowledge each of the other's disposition is a safe basis for marriage. Given that, and a life-long union offers the largest opportunity for happiness to be found in this world for both men and women. —ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Memories of Long Ago.

I am sitting beside the west window,
And watching the setting sun,
Back and forth, with hands folded, I'm rocking,
For my work for the day is done.

I am thinking, just now, of a window
In a little room, long ago,
Where I used to sit in the evening,
And watch the sunset's last glow.

'Twas in a little red cottage,
Under the maple's shade,
And the house seemed to me very lonely,
For I was a shy little maid.

So I'd steal out back of the cottage,
To where stood a great gray rock,
And on it I'd sit in the twilight,
And watch the pretty night hawk.

And when darkness had gathered 'round me,
And all the world seemed still,
On the dear old rock I would linger,
And listen to whip-poor-will.

Many years have passed by, and that cottage
Still stands 'neath the maple's shade;
But Father 'll no more cross its portal,
For he in the churchyard is laid.

And Mother is waiting the summons—
Her hair is a soft snowy white—
I can close my eyes, and imagine
I am sitting beside her to-night.

But if on this earth, I'm permitted
To behold her dear face no more,
We will meet, and never be parted,
On that ever bright, beautiful shore

AUNT NELL.

Eastern Girls.

I think "Brunett's" remarks excellent. They show that she is one of the sex that is good for something; a noble woman, a true wife, and one that will help to turn the great wheel of fortune with a will, but I want to tell her that our Eastern girls can and do work. They do not sit idly, waiting for their "Prince Charming" to come, but work with as much energy and good will as their Western sisters. I know of some (and they are not awkward country gawkies,) who weed the garden, milk the cows, husk corn, and I have known them even to rake and mow with a machine; yet they play the organ, crochet, and converse on the leading topics of the day, and help mother in the kitchen, and when evening comes that tired and care-worn look is not on her brow, that tells she has borne the burden and heat of the day to save her daughters' hands, that they may be soft and white. No, each has done her duty. The girls think that when the right one comes he will not want the soft, white hands that are only fit for soft work, but those whose hands are brown by work, will have more attractions than those that are whiter than the whites', even though he be a millionaire, for he will know that their owners, when adversity comes, as it may to every one, would not be afraid of soiling their hands by work, but that they would endeavor to earn "their bread by the sweat of their brow" in any way that was honorable, and would do with their might what their hands find to do.

One sister asked the question: "Do we care to marry below us?" She said that our gentleman friends always looked for a companion that was their superior. Now, if the young ladies would make their choice of their equals, at least, there would be a virtuous, and moral reformation, (as some lady writer has said,) that would not be all froth and foam. There are many things I would like to write about, but for fear of taking up too much space, and finding my way to the waste basket I will close, but shall come again some time.

PENNSYLVANIA BLONDE.

Kersy, Pa.

Inquiries.

I wish to ask if any member of THE HOUSEHOLD can give me a good recipe for making soft soap with concentrated lye. I saw a recipe for making hard soap I think would be very nice. But I want a recipe to use slack lime.

I would like to know what is good to prevent chickens from having skinny feet and also a cure for it, and what is the cause. In this part of the country every one has the same trouble with their chickens. When chickens are about six months old, scabs commence on their feet and often extend to their knees. They keep forming until the feet are so stiff that they can scarcely walk. Then they peel off leaving the feet raw and bleeding. Now if the doctor, or any of the readers of the BLADE can give a cure, it will be gratefully received by may readers of the BLADE in this part of the country.—MRS. A. J. J., Avon, Neb.

Will some one be kind enough to tell me, through THE HOUSEHOLD, what will cure bunions on the feet, without injuring the foot?—ELLA.

Can any of the readers give me directions for learning to play an organ accompaniment to a violin, without studying with a teacher? Would like to know the quickest method; have had one term of lessons. Would also like directions for making tidy on ticking.—BELLE, Bristol, Kan.

Will some of the sisters please tell me through the BLADE how to color red on cotton? I want to color carpet warp and white cotton rags. Would be thankful for a tried recipe.—MRS. CHAS SAYLER, Arkansas City, Kan.

I would like to have one who knows tell whether the yellow canary birds are better singers than those brown and yellow, or those part linnet.—MILLIE W. HILL, Cedarville, Kan.

Does any reader of the Toledo BLADE know of a simple remedy for the cure of canker sores in the mouth? If so, will they please communicate and do good? —F. H. D.

Dear friends of THE HOUSEHOLD, I take my pen to ask help of its members. I have read so many of your kind letters that I feel I shall not ask in vain. I am left with four small children to take care of, and nothing to help myself with. My three little girls have been without shoes all Winter, and hardly clothing enough to keep themselves warm. This is a new place—The nearest house is five miles distant. I moved here last Fall. I am going to have a garden plowed in the Spring, and if I can get seed to plant I will try and raise enough to take care of my children another Winter.—Address MRS. MARY STOCKWELL, Chico, Gallatin Co., Montana Territory.

Answers to Inquiries.

If the person who asked for a remedy for sick headache, some time ago, or any others who suffer from this malady, will send a return stamped envelope, I will tell how and where they can obtain a remedy that I know to be unfailing.—HUGH WILL, Ava, Ills.

I have received several copies of the song entitled "James Bird." Many thanks to the ones that sent it.—LEVI E. FRANKFORTHER.

I have just received my copy of the BLADE for Feb. and wish to correct an error in my song recipe for "Jayhawker." It should read ½ (one-half gallon or 8 large cups,) of rain water instead of ¼. Please correct as soon as you receive this. As followed correctly it is excellent, and after I have recommended it so highly I should be sorry to have it prove a failure by any mistake of myself or the type.—MRS. C. F. FISHER, Alexandra, Arizona.

"MYRA" will find the following removes the mole from her lips: Equal parts (2 drachms each) tincture iodine and iron, ferri chlorida, mixed and painted on the mole two or three times a day for two or three weeks. It stains slightly but washes off, causes little if any soreness, and leaves no scar.—OLD DOCTOR.

"Old Contributor:" To cure dyspepsia take plenty of out door air, and one tablespoonful of lime water in a little milk or cream before regular meals.—MRS. C. L. DENNAH.

If "An Old Contributor" will send his or her address with a stamp for reply, I will give some valuable information on the subject of dyspepsia.—S. S. PARKER, Box 712, Wellington, O.

"An Old Contributor" asks for a permanent cure for dyspepsia. If he (or she) will use prepared charcoal (on sale in almost any drug store) a teaspoonful in water before meals and after meals use Horsford's Acid Phosphate according to directions he (or she) will experience immediate relief, and if he will follow it up will be permanently cured.

Please ask "Contributor" to let us know the result of a month's trial.

C. M, H.

Recipes.

For making good buckwheat cakes: 1 pint of buttermilk, 1 teaspoonful of soda and salt, 2 eggs well beaten; flour enough to bake immediately.—BETSY, Odin, Ill.

FRUIT CAKE.

In THE HOUSEHOLD of Jan. 6, "Nannie" asks for a recipe to make fruit cake. Mrs. F. H. D. gives this one for her benefit: 1 cup butter, 3 cups sugar, 5 eggs, 1 glass brandy or wine, ½ nutmeg, 2 teaspoonful cloves, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful soda, 5 cups flour, 1 lb. currants, 1 lb. rasins, 1 cup sour cream.

TO PACK EGGS.

I will tell L. how to pack eggs so that they will keep a long time. Take a crock and sprinkle a layer of salt over the bottom. Then put a layer of eggs in the salt with the small end down. The eggs must not touch each other. Cover this layer of eggs with salt, and then put in another layer of eggs, and keep on in this manner until the crock is full. Eggs packed in this manner will keep until they are wanted for use.—C. F. STRONG, Urbanna, Champaign Co., Ill.

INDIAN REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

One qt. of the ashes burned from the bark of the shell bark hickory, 1 pt. of soot from chimney—put in a jar, boil 1 gal. of rain water and pour over ashes, while boiling; let stand 2 days, drain carefully and bottle. Dose, teaspoonful after each meal. I have known it to cure one who was seriously afflicted with dyspepsia, and it is simple.—MIMOSA.

CURE FOR FROSTBITE.

Take 1 qt. of wood ashes, 1 handful salt. Pour on hot water, and soak the frostbitten parts. It is sure.—C. A. SNOW, Dunlap, Kan.

We have received several copies of the song "James Bird," with a request to publish it. With a most hearty desire to oblige our friends, it would yet be impossible to open our columns to one-half of the poems, etc., that come to us in the same way. Unless there is something about these old songs that is particularly and generally desirable we do not reprint them.

Some one writes saying, among other things, something after this fashion: "I suppose this talk about schools interests teachers, but I think most of THE HOUSEHOLD would like to have more about cooking and things to make a house pleasant." There seemed to us a little touch of selfishness in this, not intended, but for all that apparent. We mean to give all classes of people in our HOUSEHOLD a fair representation. To many of our friends cooking and house furnishing would possess a secondary interest. They have a right to hear and be heard upon what lies close to their hearts. So far as schools are concerned, surely there is nothing which more closely affects the welfare of families than the education of the children. Anything which tends to elevate the morals, and better the physical and mental condition of men and women is welcome to be discussed, within limits, in our columns, and we mean to treat all impartially. Our sole and only object is to help the members of THE HOUSEHOLD to live true to themselves and the right always.

We have one request to make, which it is earnestly hoped will be regarded. Persons writing for remedies for diseases should always give an address to be published by which letters can be sent directly to them. We often receive communications that might benefit sufferers greatly, but which we cannot publish for good and sufficient reasons. Anything of a general nature in the way of remedies we gladly give place to.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

"HOLD ON!" HE CRIED,

And Suddenly Shedding his Coat he Went for the Blood Thirsty Villain of the Drama.

CHICAGO, March 3.—At the Grand Opera House last night where "The Voyagers in Southern Seas" is running, an incident occurred which caused considerable surprise and amusement. The story had run along to the point where Jimmie Grant—Miss Rachael Noah—is discovered in the last stages of starvation and freezing. Henry William Burcke, Mr. "Jordan," suddenly comes upon the scene and finding little Jimmie in the feeble condition described, at once proceeds to hack him up. Burcke used a hatchet to accomplish his purpose, and just as he had the instrument raised, a man was seen to rise in the second circle. He shouted "Hold on." The words were no sooner uttered than he pulled off his coat and rushed to the boxes. He climbed over and dropped into the lower box, breaking the rail in his descent and making an ugly gash on his forehead. This accident stopped his progress but an instant. He gathered himself together, leaped upon the stage and seized the bloodthirsty Burcke by the throat and exclaimed, "Damn you, you shan't touch that boy while I am here. This ain't a square deal."

Burcke tried to say, in a stage whisper, "It's all right; get off the stage."

"No," exclaimed the brawny man from Colorado; "damn your eyes, I wouldn't trust you."

From astonishment the audience had passed into an uproarious condition. They laughed, cheered and yelled at the scene, but the riot did not interfere with the purpose of the chivalrous gentleman from Colorado. He tightened his hold on poor Burcke's throat and probably would have finished him had not some stage hands rushed in and with much difficulty dragged him off and thrust him into the alley. On reaching the street he was told that the people on the stage were merely fooling. He explained that he had fallen asleep and woke up just as little Jimmie was about to be slaughtered and forgetting where he was, had, in accordance with the custom in Colorado, sided with the weakest in the fight. He apologized for his conduct and was allowed to take his seat in the theater. His appearance was the signal for a burst of applause, and when that had subsided Burcke was allowed to proceed with his hellish plot.

Train-wreckers Foiled.

SANDOVAL, Ill., March 2.—Last night as Eugene Stewart, son of W. E. Stewart, a farmer, living two miles and a half north of Town, was going home, he discovered a railroad bar of iron placed on the Illinois Central track in a shape that would wreck the northbound express, due at 2 A. M. Young Stewart went home and reported the matter to his father, who immediately started to Town through a blinding snowstorm to notify the proper authorities. He reached the Illinois depot just a few moments before the express was due, thereby preventing what might have been a serious accident.

Our Young Folks.

WHY LITTLE BIRDS HOP, AND OTHER BIRDS WALK.

A little bird sat on a twig of a tree,
A-swinging and singing as glad as could be,
And shaking his tail, and smoothing his dress,
And having such fun as you never could guess.

And when he had finished his gay little song,
He flew down in the street, and went hopping along,
This way and that way with both little feet,
While his sharp little eyes looked for something to eat.

A little boy said to him: "Little bird, stop!
And tell me the reason you go with a hop,
Why don't you walk, as boys do, and men,
One foot at a time, like a dove or a hen?

"How queer it would look if, when you go out,
You should see little boys go jumping about
Like you, little bird! And you don't know what fun
It is to be able to walk and to run."

Then the little bird went with a hop, hop, hop;
And he laughed, and he laughed as he never would stop;
And he said: "Little boy, there are some birds that talk,
And some birds that hop, and some birds that walk.

"Use your eyes, little boy, watch closely and
What little birds hop, both feet, just like me,
And what little birds walk, like the duck and the hen,
And when you know that you'll know more than some men.

"Every bird that can scratch in the dirt can walk;
Every bird that can wade in the water can walk;
Every bird that has claws to catch prey with, can walk;
One foot at a time—that is why they can walk.

"But most little birds who can sing you a song
Are so small that their legs are not very strong
To scratch with, or wade with, or catch things—
That's why
They hop with both feet." Little boy, good-by."

"The exceptions to the above rule are rare. The rule is generally correct, and so simple as to be easily remembered.

—L. J. Bates, in February Wide Awake.

Some Indian Schools.

BY MRS. THEODORA R. JENNESS.

A certain little boy, with whom I am compelled to be on rather intimate terms, notwithstanding his aversion to clean waists and school-books, being asked to bound the Indian Territory and describe its products, answered thus:

"Bounded on the north by Mississippi river and St. Louis; east by Kansas and Dakota, south by—I don't just remember now; west by Gulf of Mexico and Rocky Mountains. Products are pecans and razor backs" (wild pigs), "and the Indian boys can eat the nuts and hunt the pigs with bows and arrows, and *never* have to change their clo'es or go to school, and I'd like to be a Territory Indian, so I would!"

Whether this idle little fellow drew his boundary lines correctly, you can see by looking on a map of the United States. That he was wrong in his belief that Indian children never have to go to school, I shall show by telling you about some Indian schools I visited while travelling through the Territory several months ago.

The western and central portions of the Indian Territory are given up to wild and semi civilized tribes, while the eastern part is mostly occupied by the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

These five are independent nations, ruled over by a chief and council elected by the people, like the Governors and Legislatures of our States.

Even among the semi civilized and wild tribes, mission schools have been established; and in the five civilized nations schools are quite as numerous in proportion to the population as in the States. They are principally supported by the Indians themselves, who drew a large annuity from the United States—the interest upon money held in trust by our government, the sale money of lands sold to us by the Indians.

While there are larger institutions resembling our academies and local colleges, most of the schools are held in little houses scattered through the timber and the picturesque oak openings. To these little school houses the Indian boys and girls trudge patiently from far and near.

Sometimes, it is true, a rabbit or a squirrel flies across the pathway of a little red-man on his way to school, arousing in his breast the love of chase so natural to his race. He starts in hot pursuit, forgetful of his duty, and there is a tardy-mark against his name that day at school. But while boys often cause a tardy-mark; and I have been informed that Indian children are, upon the whole, as regular in their attendance as white children, though the confinement of a schoolroom must naturally prove more irksome to those little red men and women, whose ancestors were rescued from a gypsy state but a comparatively short time ago.

One charming morning, just before Thanksgiving, I visited the Tullahassee mission school, eight miles from Muskogee, capital of the Creek nation.

On the other side of the Arkansas river, which we crossed upon a ferry, we found a quaint old structure built of brick with curious little windows in the front, apparently designed to serve the double purpose of a fort or school as circumstances might require.

When we drove in the grounds the children were all out of doors. The boys were playing "shinny," laughing boisterously—the Creeks are a notoriously laughing tribe—while the girls were gathered in a circle playing something which resembles "drop the handkerchief" —only the girl who ran around the outside, briskly pelted the heels of the chosen one with nuts, instead of dropping a handkerchief behind her on the ground.

We were cordially received by Mother Robertson, as she is called, who, with her husband, has the mission school in charge. For more than thirty years have this good Christian pair been laboring together among the Indians, accomplishing results that have been simply wonderful.

Mother Robinson was reared among the Indians. Her father was the Rev. S. A. Worcester, of Massachusetts, who went to Georgia as a missionary to the Cherokees in 1825, sharing their hardships for many years, and finally removing to the Indian Territory with the tribe after they sold their lands in Georgia.

"I played with Indian children when a little girl, have worked among them since I grew to be a woman, and hope to be surrounded by them in my old age," said Mother Robertson, kindly patting a little Creek boy's head as he filed past her on his way into the school-room.

The apartments of the building were comfortably fitted up. The school rooms, three in number, wore a particularly cheerful look. The pupils numbered over eighty, and ranged in age from nine to eighteen years. They boarded in the building, and were fed and clothed and taught by Mother Robertson, assisted by her youngest daughter and a lady teacher from St. Louis. The Creek Nation owns the building and the grounds; but the expenses of the school are paid by the Presbyterian Mission Board of the United States, the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher's church contributing a most liberal amount.

There is a farm connected with the school, on which the boys are required to work certain hours each day through out the farming season, while the girls are busy in doors, making beds and washing dishes, helping cook and doing laundry work. The girls are also called upon to mend the boys' cloths; and when I tell you that the boys are not restrained from climbing trees, and joining in wrestling matches—wise Mother Robertson remembering that they are boys, and Indian boys at that—no doubt you will wonder how the girls can find a minute's time to play or study.

"It's the dreadfullest work of all!" exclaimed a little girl of twelve, who bore the fanny name of Nancy Goose. "If you've done something wrong you have to mend a boy's jacket to pay up for it, and they do tear such crooked holes! Robert Stuart's blouse most always falls to me, and he has got the sharpest elbows that you ever saw. They will stick through, and 'tsin't a bit of use to try to keep 'em covered up."

Although a great proportion of the Creek children can speak English, they love to sing and chatter in their native tongue, and nothing gives them more delight than acting as interpreter between some proud old Indian who disdains to speak the English language, and a white person who is ignorant of Creek.

Many boys and girls, however, have entered the Tullahassee school without the slightest knowledge of the English language, and by diligent work have made good progress in their studies. I recall one little boy, who scarcely understood a word of English when he came to school the year before, and could not read and spell in Creek, who now wrote promptly and correctly on the blackboard words of two syllables, and added figures numbering tens of thousands.

The regular course at this school takes the pupils through the primary, intermediate and grammar classes, occupying three years; but they frequently find ways and means by which to overstay their time and take a higher course of study.

"They don't *love* to work—these Indian children—but they will hoe corn, wash and iron, or do anything to be allowed to stay with us," said Mother Robertson. "One poor girl was so distressed on being taken home that she cried continually until her mother brought her back. She now stands at the great sink in the kitchen washing dishes, happy as a bird."

I passed Thanksgiving morning with the Cherokee boys, near Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation. The seminary is a commodious brick building with wide portices, upheld by heavy pillars upon every side. It is delightfully perched upon a hill, looking down on woods and streams, and charming valley nooks—a real hunter's paradise, wild enough to suit the fancy even of an Indian boy.

A hundred boys are being educated at this seminary, paying two dollars a week for board, except the primary scholars, who pay nothing, and receiving their tuition free.

The Cherokees are the wealthiest and most enlightened of the Indians, and are liberal supporters of schools and churches. They are mostly of a mixed linege, many of their ancestors having been white men, and the boys and girls are like Caucasians, with soft, dark eyes and hair and olive skins. I remember one—a chief's son—with a free, proud step, and graceful form and face remarkable for its intelligence.

"His right name is Henry, but we call him Prince, because his father is a chief, and he's so proud," replied a boy of whom I asked about this handsome lad. "He don't take his turn a-waiting on the table like the rest of us. He used to have to, but he dropped the plates—a purpose we all reckoned—so Professor Vann agreed to let him off if he would play the fiddle in the glee club at our literary once a week. He's too proud to do that even, but he'd rather than pass round hominy to us hundry chaps."

There are but two women in attendance at the school, a matron, and a chief cook, and the boys are forced to keep their rooms in order, mend their own clothes, scrub the halls and dining-room, and wait upon the tables, in return for the tuition allowed them by the Government.

Though they are orderly and busy during study hours, and while attending to their work about the building, they are a happy, rollicking set of school-boys—these young Cherokees—and when released from duty they immediately betake themselves to the woods to hunt, or gather in a band in some retired corner of the building, creating harrowing music from bass-viols, violins and horns, which instruments are always badly out of tune from violent exercise. If a Cherokee boy is not allowed to scrape a violin and hunt, you may expect to see a most unhappy youth.

There were four teachers in the school, all eastern men except Professor Vann, the superintendent, who was a native Cherokee. This really remarkable young man had gained an education in all the branches of a college course with no other aid than that found in a district school house near his father's cabin. He had never been outside the Territory, save on one occasion when he crossed the line into Arkansas; yet you never would have gu

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany each letter.

Catalpa Seed.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

Can any one of the correspondents of the BLADE Farm inform me by postal where I can get a few pounds of catalpa seed, and also the price of the same per pound? and oblige,

ANDREW YOUNG.

Albion, Boone Co., Neb.

Rice Corn.

To the Editor of the Farm:

For some time I have seen occasional articles and inquiries in the columns of the BLADE, concerning rice corn. Last Spring there was a considerable amount planted in the surrounding country, and great hopes were entertained that this so-called new grain would give sure and ample returns in our land of occasional drouth. I have made diligent inquiry, and have found, in every instance, that the so-called rice corn is a fraud. Early amber cane will give as great a yield of seed, and, at the same time a feed sweeter and fully as nutritious. Leaving the yield of molasses and fodder out of the question, which the rice corn does not give, I should prefer cane.

Gathering the seed is as tedious as gathering cane heads; and it must be gathered as soon as ripe or it will waste, and, when gathered, it can not be cribbed like maize, on account of its liability to heat.

Many persons are attracted by the novelty of some highly puffed, though inferior, kind of grain, and neglect the tried and true—Indian corn and sorghum—much to their detriment.

I have no ax to grind in this matter, unless it be a large ax which would benefit a great many farmers.

J. J. BEERS.

Nickerson, Kans., Feb. 1, 1881.

Salt and Fruit Trees.

To the Editor of the Farm:

I saw a sketch in the BLADE, written by J. B. M., in regard to using salt in setting out fruit trees. Let me tell Mr. M. that it was not the salt that made the trees grow so thrifty; it was the rust that the salt produced. Mr. M., the next time you set out fruit trees—apple trees especially—put in some old iron, old stovepipe or iron barrel hoops, five or six inches under the ground, close to the body of the tree. Apple trees need a great deal of iron rust. I have seen clay and sandy ground where apple trees would not grow on account of not having enough rust to support the tree. I have heard of different farmers hauling rock (those that had iron ore in them), to put around the roots of apple trees. After doing so they drive and do well, where before no trees could be raised. In ground where there is enough iron rust, dig the hole, and after weeding the ground, throw in about a pint of oats. That will keep moisture, and will enrich the ground; it will absolutely set the tree a month ahead the year you set it out.

C. A. WARNER.

P. O. Warner, Kandiyohi Co., Minn.

The Peach and Cherry Crop.

To the Editor of the Farm.

In the BLADE of February 3d, I notice a "drive" at the peach growers of Delaware (copied from an exchange) hinting that fruit growers sometimes get up an unnecessary "scare" about the peach prospect, as it is the opinion of many that nothing definite can be known about the matter at this season of the year. Now, what I want to say is that any intelligent fruit grower can tell in February, as well as in May, whether the peach and cherry buds are killed or not. Any man that can see a barn door can see the condition of the peach buds, if he will only take the pains to look. With a sharp knife cut the fruit bud open. If it is fresh and green, it is alive; if black at the center, it is dead. From reports of the weather I learn that in Delaware and Maryland the thermometer indicated 17° below zero, and the same cold wave passed over a great part of our peach-growing territory, from latitude 38° to 41°, and from the Chesapeake Bay to the Mississippi River.

From personal observation in the last 20 years I have learned that from 10° to 15° below zero is all the cold that peach buds can stand and live. Hence it is vain to hope for peaches from any locality where the thermometer has marked 45° or 50° below the freezing point. It often happens that in the immediate vicinity of Lake Erie, in Northern Ohio and in Western New York and Michigan, the mercury does not sink so low as in places further South, and remote from large bodies of water. Hence it is to these favored localities we must look for our supply of peaches this year.

F. R. PALMER.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Flax.

An Independence, Wis., correspondent wishes to be informed concerning the cultivation of flax, whether it is exhaustive to the soil, the quantity of seed to the acre, average yield to the acre, mode of harvesting, price per bushel, etc. Flax is an exhausting crop, and should not properly be grown on the land more than once in five or six years. It is raised in this country principally for the seed, and entirely so except in those localities where there are flax mills. But there are many uses to which the straw can be put which is very much better than burning it, as is the custom in some parts. A Wisconsin paper, the Burlington *Standard*, says that the straw may be used for making ropes for securing young trees to stakes, for attaching vines to posts, or trellises, and for tying about sheaves of corn. Flax straw may be used to excellent advantage for putting about trunks of trees in order to protect them from the heat of the sun. Twisted somewhat loosely, and wrapped about rose bushes and tender shrubbery, it affords excellent protection.

Flax straw, it says, makes excellent packing for ice. But a comparatively small amount of it is required. It is clean, easy to handle, and not as liable to mold or rot as the substances that are usually employed. A piece of ice taken from the house and wrapped in flax straw may be carried a long distance with but very little waste. Many farmers do not pack up ice because it is difficult to obtain saw-dust or tan bark for packing. Flax straw makes excellent bedding for all kinds of stock, and it is especially good for hogs. It is excellent material for mulching, and there are very few things superior to it for mulching strawberry vines. It forms a close sort of matting on which the berries can ripen without being spattered with mud. Most stock will eat flax straw after they have become accustomed to its use by having small quantities fed at a time.

The plant does well throughout the country, but the soil should be good, although not too rich. If too rich the crop will run to straw. Fresh manure should not be applied directly to the crop, but should be applied the year previous. Salt and ashes may be applied when the seed is sown. If the land is inclined to be wet, it should be thoroughly drained. Before sowing the land should be thoroughly harrowed, and after harrowing once, and permitted to lie a week or so, it will be of advantage to harrow it a second time. Sow as soon as the soil is reasonably dry and warm, and cover with a brush harrow. If wanted for seed, sow from a half bushel to a bushel per acre; if for the fiber, almost double that amount will be required.

Reapers are now frequently used for harvesting flax. Machines for pulling have also been invented. Some farmers use a common cradle, others a scythe, and still others stick to the old method of pulling it by hand. If cutting is resorted to it should be done as close to the ground as possible. The time for harvesting is when the bolls have turned brown, the lower leaves have died and the stems changed to a light yellow color. It may be bound at once or left to dry. If bound it must be left to stand several weeks in stocks. It should be thoroughly cured before being stored. The seed may be shelled by drawing the heads through a comb of sharp teeth, by whipping them over a large stone, by threshing with flails, or by running through a machine. The yield is from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.—*Western Rural*

The Osage Orange as a Timber Tree.

South of the north line of the State of Missouri there is no more valuable tree than the Osage orange can be planted for timber, or deciduous tree shelter, yet, we seldom have a word about it from those who persistently advocate timber planting. Why? We suppose for the reason that those who are growing seedlings for timber trees see no money for them in the seedlings of it? The young trees are grown so cheaply by those who grow it for hedging, that no one in the forest tree seedling business can compete.

This tree is admirably adapted for the purposes of farm timber and farm fuel all over the West and Southwest, not too far North. It is cheaply obtained in any quantity, transplants successfully without extra care, is well suited to a dry climate, grows quite fast, soon making useful timber for farm use, is among our strongest and most lasting of woods, very useful for almost every purpose that hard wood is used for, is most excellent fuel either green or dry. There is a question whether there is any timber that will last longer for fence posts than it will. Our experience is that a sapling of Osage orange, three to five inches in diameter, will last longer than any other post of that size. We have known poles three to four inches in diameter, to lay on the ground under a hedge and remain perfectly sound for 15 years; sound enough to be used as hand spikes to roll heavy logs with. A few that were cut 14 years ago for grape stakes are yet sound and in use, while several hundred each of white oak and sassafras are all gone, and began to become useless at three years.

The timber of the Osage orange is easily cut and split when green, but on seasoning it becomes very hard. It is perhaps the best wagon timber in the world. For the fellos of wheels it is said to last four times as long as the best white oak. Thirty years of continued observation of this tree shows that it has fewer faults as a tree for general cultivation for the uses of the farm than any other; it has not been troubled by insects or diseases; its foliage is always healthy and beautiful.

Then why plant the soft wooded, offensive ailanthus, the soft wooded European larch, the elms, the maples, the box elders, with woods of very little economic value, when we can have the so much more valuable Osage orange at a much less cost? The seedlings of it can be obtained at any time for half what the others can be bought for. You men of the Southwest who want good timber plant Osage orange.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Draining Land.

A young farmer desires information in regard to the advantages of underdraining land. The subject is timely in the Spring and Fall when standing water indicates the points or places most in need of drainage, and the natural fall also for carrying it away.

The lands that require the ameliorating influence of draining more than others are the heavy, tenacious clays, for without it they are seldom tilled with profit. Every farmer of experience knows how difficult to work such lands are. They are late in getting into condition for Spring crops, and consequently late planting is inevitable; and they are likewise late in maturing their crops. These drawbacks tell against the success of the owner, and he is seldom repaid for his toil until such adverse conditions are mitigated or removed by drainage; and when this has been done these very lands become exceedingly valuable, yielding heavier crops, especially of wheat, than are usually obtained on lighter soils.

As a certain amount of moisture is essential to successful vegetable growth, so an excess of it is highly detrimental. When water cannot percolate through the earth, but remains either on the surface or in the soil, it becomes stagnant and unfit to perform its natural useful purpose. The roots of plants will not penetrate into the cold and obdurate subsoil, but are forced to assimilate what little food they can find near the surface. A light, unprofitable crop is the inevitable result; and it is only in seasons which supply favorable conditions—as an early and comparatively dry Spring, succeeded by an equally favorable Summer—that any reliance can be placed on such lands in the returns they yield for the labor bestowed on them.

In regard to the cost of draining, it is impossible to indicate even an approximate sum that will apply to all cases. The expense varies with varying circumstances, as will readily be understood from a little reflection. The nature of the ground, the distance apart, and the depth to be cut, to say nothing of other things that must be taken into consideration, must determine the expense. The subject of draining is one which the farmers throughout the older sections of the country are becoming more interested in every year. When well done, if the land is good, draining pays a large percentage on its first cost.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Keep Your Best Breeders.

On no consideration should the fancier dispose of his best breeding stock, unless he desires fresh blood to keep up the stamina and constitutional vigor of his fowls by procuring the same kind of first-class stock, but not related, to take the place of those he has been breeding from. At this season and in Spring-time there is a brisk demand for good breeding stock, and those who need such and know their real value are willing to pay a good price for them. Breeders who are fortunate to have raised a goodly share of early hatched birds can now supply their customers with prime young stock without lessening their breeding pens. But sometimes there is a big price offered for some of those retained as breeders that looks so tempting that the owner parts with them, thinking that some of the young stock would in no way be inferior as stock getters. The possession of the best possible breeding stock is a matter of consideration and of paramount importance to every breeder of thoroughbred poultry. The best is not too good; but when one becomes the possessor of extra stock getters, reliable in the uniform products that come from them, it would be poor policy to sell them, although offered a big price. If the would be purchaser considers such fowls equivalent in value to what he offers in cash for his special use as breeders, why would not the same fowls in the hands of their owners be as valuable for the same purpose?—*Poultry Journal.*

Terrible Slaughter of Buffalo.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—The Pioneer Press has an interview with a prominent furrier from Michigan, at Miles City, who says that the buffalo are becoming extinct at a rapid rate, and gives it as his opinion that of the 80,000 killed, near Miles City, this season, only 20,000 were slaughtered for their hides, although the law of Montana prohibits the killing of buffalo for their hides only. Wholesale slaughter continues, and to these on the extreme front is quite a source of revenue, as the hides have brought this season from $2 25 to 2 75. He says further that the firm he represents has bought 18,000 buffalo hides during the Fall and Winter, and he says 83,000 have been purchased by the buyers at Miles during the past Fall and Winter, and the number can not possibly ever be bought again in one season, as they have been slaughtered by the wholesale.

Happy Friends.

Jackson Daily Patriot.

Rev. F. M. Winburne, Pastor M. E. Church, Mexia, Texas, writes as follows: Several months since I received a supply of St. Jacobs Oil. Retaining two bottles, I distributed among friends. It is a most excellent remedy for pains and aches of various kinds, especially neuralgia and rheumatic affections.

The Sunday School.

First Quarterly Review.

LESSON 12, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1881.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people—Luke 2: 10.

Topics and Golden Texts.

1. ZACHARIAS AND ELIZABETH.

And they both were righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless.—Luke 1: 6.

2. THE SONG OF MARY.

My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Savior.—1: 46, 47.

3. THE PROPHECY OF ZACHARIAS.

The dayspring from on high hath visited us.—Luke 1: 78.

4. THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—Luke 2: 14.

5. SIMEON AND THE CHILD JESUS.

For mine eyes hath seen thy salvation.—Luke 2: 30.

6. THE BOYHOOD OF JESUS.

And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him.—Luke 2: 40.

7. THE PREACHING OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Bring forth therefore fruits worthy of repentence.

8. THE PREACHING OF JESUS.

He hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor.—Luke 4: 18.

9. CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

The power of the Lord was present to heal them.—Luke 5: 17.

10. WITNESS OF JESUS TO JOHN.

He was a burning and a shining light.—John 5; 35.

11. THE SINNER'S FRIEND.

He said unto her thy sins are forgiven.—Luke 7: 48.

13. PREACHING THE KINGDOM.

He sent them to preach the kingdom of God.—Luke 9: 2.

HINTS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS.

There is an abundance of material in the lessons of the quarter for several interesting exercises in which the children can contribute the larger part; several methods of enlisting their interest and calling out animated answers to questions will be suggested from which teachers may select. But although the answers may be spirited and correct, and much gleaned about the lessons the practical purpose of a review has not been accomplished unless the information gained is clustered around some central thought by which you may fix living truths in the memory and heart.

To engage the attention, and recall the various scenes, you can have a map exercise. This will be easy and may be brief, if you have a good map to which you have often referred from time to time. Let the children one by one come up and point out localities mentioned in answer to your questions, and at the same time others tell of what occurred at each place named.

In what city was the beautiful temple? Who was the old priest offering incense when an angel came? Who saw a sight in the temple that he had long waited to see? What was it? Who was lost and found in Jerusalem? In what three lessons did we learn of events in Jerusalem? Where was the home of the good old priest and Elizabeth his wife? Who went to see them there? Where had Mary lived before? Where were the shepherds when the angel spoke to them To what place did they go that night? Who was born there? Where did Jesus live as a boy, and grow up? Where did John the Baptist preach? For what did Jesus withdraw himself from the multitude, and to what place did he go to be alone? Where did he preach in the synagogue? Where did he heal the leper and the man with the palsy? Whore was John when he sent messages to Jesus? Where did Jesus sit at table when the woman came and wept?

If you wish to recall some of the manners and customs of the time you can have a picture exercise. No matter if you have used the same pictures or drawings before, they will be all the better for being familiar. You can get or make a plan of the temple. Many questions can be asked in relation to the mention of the temple in various lessons. Perhaps you have a picture of a priest in his robes, burning insense or offering a sacrifice, or of an altar, and thus you can recall Zacharias, or Mary and Joseph in the court of the the temple with the offering they brought. Pictures of sandals, of a company reclining at table, or of rolls of parchment, all will be helpful. In some books for children you may find all these, large and plain enough to use. Some of our religious societies publish such picture sheets; but do not use any which are not correct and true in every detail, for many incorrect ideas of Scripture facts have come from false and exaggerated pictures.

You can have a golden-text exercise. The texts of this quarter are more than usually definite and clear in their connection with the lessons. If any considerable number of the children can repeat all the texts, a delightful responsive exercise can be given by making the class into two divisions, part answering questions and the other reciting texts as called for in concert or singly. You can rapidly designate who is to answer, by pointing from one division to the other. Let those who can recite the texts stand facing the rest of the class, so that each can see the eagerness of the other division to give the answers. Such an exercise in the six months' review of last year proved to be a delightful one to all the children.

If some of the parents could be present on such an occasion it would be gratifying to them, and probably secure more home assistance in future study.

See to it that this and every review is not merely an exercise of memory, but also an exercise of thought and judgment. Children soon begin to have and express decided opinions as to the actions of others. Help them to form such judgments correctly and apply just ideas of right and wrong to them selves as well as to others.

Ask who is the chief character in all these lessons and draw from them their ideas of how he showed wisdom, obedience, love, pity, power. In which lessons and how was he foretold? What did the angels tell the shepherds? We will have those words as our review golden texts, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." What were the tidings? When Jesus preached at Nazareth, what did he say he was anointed to do? What did he tell John's disciples to say they had seen and heard? Was not every hour of Christ's life full of good news for those around him? Were those good tidings for us? Did all the people of whom we have studied accept the good tidings? From what examples in our lessons should we take warning? Who are those whom you would call good people? Name them? Who showed most love to Jesus? Who showed faith in him? Name them. What examples can you follow? How can you be like Jesus as a child? As a man? What can you do with the good tidings as Mary did? As the shepherds? As the angels? What did Mary call Jesus in her song? What did Simeon say his eyes had seen? Will it save you to hear and know the good tidings, unless you can say, "He is my Savior and my salvation!"—*Faith Latimer, in S. S. Times.*

WHAT IS IT?

A Queer Specimen Now in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Mr. W. C. Renfrew, of Russell, Ark., and Capt. W. J. Patton, of Little Rock, arrived in this City to day on their way to Washington, D. C. The object of their visit to Washington is to exhibit to the officers of the Smithsonian Institute the "Eureka Baby," a specimen of archæology found on the 1st of last October at Eureka Springs, Ark. The baby was found about four feet below the surface on the lot of John B. Holbron, a resident of the town, and it was discovered by a laborer named F. H. Campbell while he was digging a well. The baby had a coating of a composition about as light as pumice-stone, but this covering, varying in thickness from half an inch to an inch and a half, has since been removed from the entire head and shoulders and the right side of the body, showing one leg complete. The baby is two feet and two inches long, and weighs, with the composition coating, 85 pounds. The head and limbs exposed are said to be rightly proportioned. The cheeks are puffed out and the legs and arms are plump. The general color of the baby is a bluish-brown, varying in lightness. The baby looks very much like a Hindoo idol. Mr. Renfrew the present owner of the baby, has found a good many people who believe it to be a petrified human being, but it is hardly necessary to say that this opinion is not held by a scientist. The body is evidently a work of art, and the first important question to be determined in connection with it is in regard to the time it was deposited at the place where it was found by the well digger, Campbell. Whether it was placed there by a prehistoric race or by a representative of the present race, the people of the Smithsonian Institute will be called upon to decide.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST.

Pres. Hayes Vetoes the Refunding Bill which was Passed Wednesday —His Message.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Following is the message of the President vetoing the funding bill:

To the House of Representatives:

Having considered the bill entitled "An act to facilitate the refunding of the National debt," I am constrained to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following statement of my objections to its passage: The imperative necessity for prompt action and the pressure of public duties in this closing week of my term of office, compels me to refrain from any attempt to make a full and satisfactory presentation of the objections to the bill. The importance of the passage at the present session of Congress of

A SUITABLE MEASURE FOR REFUNDING

the National debt which is about to mature is generally recognized. It has been urged upon the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in my last annual message. If successfully accomplished it will secure a large decrease in the annual interest payment of the Nation, and I earnestly recommend if the bill before me shall fail, that another measure for this purpose be adopted before the present Congress adjourns. While in my opinion it would be wise to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to offer to the public bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest, in aid of refunding, I should not deem it my duty to interpose my constitutional objection to the passage of the present bill if it did not contain in its 5th section provisions which, in my judgment

SERIOUSLY IMPAIR ITS VALUE

and tend to the destruction of the present National banking system of the country. This system has now been in operation almost 20 years. No safer, nor more beneficial banking system was ever established. Its advantages as a business are free to all who have the necessary capital. It furnishes currency to the public which for convenience and security of the bill holder has probably never been equalled by that of any other banking systems. Its notes are secured by deposit with the Government of interest bearing bonds of the United States.

The section of the bill before me which relates to the National Banking System, and to which objection is made, is not an essential part of a refunding measure. It is as follows:

THE OBNOXIOUS SECTION.

SECTION 5 "From and after July 1, 1881, the three per cent. bonds, authorized by the first section of this act, shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation, or as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of public money deposited with such banks: but when any such bonds deposited for the purposes aforesaid, shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same, shall have the right to substitute other issues of the bonds of the United States in lieu thereof, provided that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or continued on deposit as security for circulation or for safe-keeping of public money, and in case bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within 30 days after interest has ceased thereon, the Banking association depositing the same, shall be subject to liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller, provided for in section 5,234, revised statutes of the United States; and provided further that sect on 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "an act fixing the amount of United States notes," providing for redistribution of National bank currency, and for other purposes, be and the same is hereby repealed and Secs. 5,159 and 5,160, revised statutes, be and the same are hereby re-enacted.

Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will hereafter be organized, except possibly in a few Cities or localities where the prevailing rates of interest in ordinary business are extremely low.

NO NEW BANKS

can be organized and no increase of capital of existing banks can be obtained except by the purchase and deposit of 3 per cent. bonds. No other bonds of the United States can be used for that purpose. The one thousand millions of other bonds recently issued by the United States, and bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent. and therefore better security for the bill-holder, cannot, after the 1st of July next, be received as security for bank circulation. This is a radical change in the banking law. It takes from the banks the rights they have heretofore had under the law to purchase and deposit as security for their circulation, any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives the bill-holder of the best security which banks are able to give, by requiring them to deposit

BONDS HAVING THE LEAST VALUE

of any bonds issued by the Government. The average rate of taxation of capital employed in banking is more than double the rate of taxation upon the capital employed in other legitimate business. Under these circumstances, to amend the banking law so as to deprive the banks of the advantage of securing their notes by the most valuable bonds issued by the Government, will, it is believed, in a large part of the country, be a practical prohibition of the organizing of new banks and it will prevent the existing banks from enlarging their capital. The National banking system, if continued at all,

WILL BE A MONOPOLY

in the hands of those already engaged in it, who may purchase Government bonds bearing a more favorable rate of interest than 3 per cent bonds prior to next July.

To prevent further organization of banks is to put in jeopardy the whole system, by taking from it that feature that makes, as it now is, a banking system free upon the same terms to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from business by the additional disadvantages to which they will be subject by this bill. In short, I cannot but regard the fifth section of the bill as a step in the

DESTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Our country after a long period of business stagnation, has just entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The withdrawal of currency from circulation by the National Banks, and the enforced winding up of banks in consequence, would inevitably bring serious embarrassments and disaster to the business of the country. Banks of issue are the essential instruments of modern commerce. If the present efficient and admirable system of banking is broken down, it will inevitably be followed by recurrence to other and inferior methods of banking. Any measure looking to such a result will be a disturbing element in our financial system. It will destroy confidence and surely

CHECK THE GROWING PROSPERITY

of the country. Believing that a measure for the refunding of the National debt is not necessarily connected with the National Banking Law, and that any refunding act will defeat its own object if it imperilled the National banking system, or seriously impaired its usefulness, and convinced that section five of the bill before me, would, if it should become law, work a great harm, I herewith return the bill to the House of Representatives for their further consideration which is provided for in the constitution.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, March 3, 1881.

We Shall See.

Cincinnati Gazette.

We shall see whether the Ohio law against sulne or butterine, or oleomargarine or hog butter, or whatever it is, will be enforced. The average Ohioan feels happy when he gets a law on the statute books, and then forgets all about it, as a rule.

WE should not suffer from a Cough when a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will cure. Time, money, comfort, health, all are saved by it.

A CURIOUS BLUNDER.

How Coincident Blunders by Two Clerks Affected Wall Street Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Times says: One of the causes that went far toward allaying the panic and inducing fresh purchases of stock Saturday was the unexpectedly favorable bank statement issued by the Clearing House, which placed the reserve at $1,487,875 above the legal requirements. As early as 10:30 yesterday morning it was reported around Wall street there had been a mistake of $10,000 000 in the deposit accounts, reducing the reserve to $1,014,625 below the legal requirements, and prices fell off, in part owing to the report. It was not until 11:45, however, that an official announcement of the mistake was made by the Assistant Manager, John P. Ritter, who has been in charge recently during the illness of Manager Camp.

These facts gave rise to a good deal of comment by those who had lost money through the blunder and delay in rectifying it.

Mr. Ritter said in explanation that the custom is for two clerks to make up the weekly balance, one using the book and the other the manifold copies intended for distribution. If their totals balance, their figures are assumed to be correct, and the statement is made public. By an unfortunate coincidence on Saturday last, the manifold clerk omitted $10,000,000 from the deposits of the City Bank, making them $513,400 instead of $10,513,400, as they should have been, while on the book the initial figure 1 of the Chemical Bank's deposits, amounting to $13,159,900, was so faintly written that the book clerk overlooked it in adding up the column, and in this way the two totals balanced, and both were $10,000,000 short. It was known yesterday that a blunder to that extent existed somewhere, but where it could not be ascertained until an officer of the City Bank pointed it out on the manifold shortly before Ritter made his announcement. The book was then examined, and a corresponding blunder in the Chemical Bank's account was discovered.

CRAZED BY CROOKS.

A Frenchman Having Been Robbed by San Francisco "Boodle Ringers," Commits Suicide by Drowning.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Last week an old Frenchman named Pierre Boeuf, had $2,000 stolen from him by a gang of thieves known to the police as "boodle ringers." Yesterday a man committed suicide by jumping off the Broadway wharf, and to day the body was identified as that of the unfortunate Frenchman. The swindlers are now safe, as the only witness who could identify them is dead. There is known to be a large band of them on this coast, and they are unusually expert. Only a few months ago they got away with $5,000 belonging to a French restaurant keeper, and three of them were captured through the testimony of a woman to whom they gave part of the booty. In this case of Boeuf they took all the money that their victim had, $2,600, representing $600 cash saved while conducting a vineyard in the southern part of the State, and $2,000 realized from the sale of his property. The old man was on his way to France, where he hoped to spend the remainder of his days in comfort and ease, and he was met here by two vagabonds who robbed him. They professed also to be on their way to France and soon wormed their way into his confidence. He was induced by them to draw his money from the bank preparatory to starting East early the next morning, and then placing it with two bottles of so-called gold-dust and some bundles purporting to be bank bills in a satchel. This satchel was done up in paper, and placed in a large valise which was given to Bouef, by whom it was taken to the California Hotel, where he awaited his companions' arrival, they having left him in his confiding innocence "to see a friend." As they did not return, he opened the satchel and found his money gone, and the alleged valuables of the swindlers worthless. The money was taken when the satchel was being done up in paper. No trace of the thieves has been discovered.

A NEW SCHEME

By Which St. Louis Profits.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—A corporation has been organized here called the St. Louis, New Orleans and Foreign Dispatch Company, the purpose of which is to forward bulk grain and all kinds of produce merchandise direct from St. Louis to Liverpool and other foreign ports. Through bills of lading will be given here on all freight destined for Europe. The barge lines between here and New Orleans will be used to convey the bulk grain, and the Anchor Line steamers for the transportation of other freight. Through bills of lading will also be given at European ports on all merchandise destined for St. Louis. B. W. Lewis, formerly President of the St. Louis, Kansas & Northern Railroad, is President of the Company, Web. M. Samuel, a prominent merchant, Vice-President; James R. Bull, one of the oldest and most experienced transportation men in the city, General Manager, and a number of solid business men are in the directory. The company will have offices in New Orleans, Liverpool and several continental cities and will commence operation in a very short time.

TEXAS LAND FRAUDS.

A Basket full of Papers Found.

DALLAS, Tex., March 4.—A new link in the great land frauds perpetrated in this State two or three years ago has just come to light here. A large basket full of papers were found yesterday in the back yard of a proprietress of a house of ill fame, which proved to be deeds to the lands of William Bray or T. E. Tullis, with the claims of Tullis, including patents, to land in nearly every County in Texas, and numbers of powers of attorney from Tullis to Bray. There were also deeds to lands in Indiana and Tennessee, the whole amounting to 500,000 acres; also, numerous letters written on printed letter heads reading "Texas and Indiana Mutual Exchange Colonization Bureau; W. S. Webb, President; Wm. Bray, Secretary." Who Webb or Bray are is not known, their names not being mentioned when the frauds were discovered two years ago, and Tullis, Hamm and others tried and sent to the Penitentiary. The name of J. W. Brady, of Boston, also figures in these papers, and several deeds are made out to him from Bray. It is not known how or by whom the papers were placed where found, but it is believed the finding of them will lead to arrests of persons engaged in another big land swindle.

An Old Miser.

FREMONT, Ill., March 2.—An old man who came here from St. Louis about two weeks ago, and who has been living a rather quiet and strange life, was found at an early hour this morning in an old dilapidated building in the south part of town lying in an insensible condition. After receiving proper attentions he recovered and gave his name as William Morris, saying that until the last two years he had resided in St. Joseph, Mo. He was dressed in the coarsest and filthiest of clothing, and on removing his coat and vest a leather belt was found girdled to his waist. Upon examination it was found to contain nearly $3,000 in money. This strange individual had been living in the old shanty for nearly two weeks, almost starving for the want of food. He is evidently a man who has seen better days, but over his later life there has come a cloud. In his pocket there were found one or two old letters, one written in 1858, in which the writer speaks of the happy days spent in Yale College.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters is freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

SMALL POX IN CHICAGO.

Criminal Actions of a Physician in Not Reporting the Cases to the Proper Authorieties.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Some very startling facts have been discovered in regard to a saloon and boarding house kept by Henry Pickarts at No. 2,105 Archer avenue, and where some 25 people lived. January 28th, Dr. Ellis C. Moore, was called upon to attend a sick child of Pickarts. The child had the small pox and the doctor treated it for that disease, as the prescriptions, which are now in the hands of the health officers, show. The case was not, however, reported to the health office, and on February 26, another child was stricken down with the same disease. A third child took the infection four days later and on Feb. 12th his wife succumbed to the same disease. Dr. Moore was called in to treat the whole family, and in no instance was there any report of the contagion made to the proper authorities. The man Pickarts did not want it known because it would frighten away his customers and deprive him of the means of paying his doctor bills. Recently one of the boarders was taken sick and he called in his own doctor, who immediately discovered that his patient had the small-pox, and so the thing was reported to the health department. The children in the house adjoining were also infected with the disease and are now in a precarious condition. Dr. Moore on being questioned as to why he did not report the cases as they came under his notice, gave as an excuse that he did not know the nature of the disease, and thought that the patients were afflicted with chickenpox. It is probable that the arrest of the parties implicated in the case will occur soon. It is hoped that the contagion has not spread any further, but it is not unlikely. Some of the men who have been drinking beer over the counter of Pickarts will feel unwell in a few days and in fact the position of the other boarders in the house is not an enviable one. Dr. Moore publishes a card in which he says he has not visited Pickarts house for a month. At that time there was no sign of small-pox.

HE HAD THE SMALL POX,

But That Didn't Prevent Him From Strolling Around Public Buildings.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A man with his face covered with red blotches walked into Police Headquarters yesterday, through the Mulberry-street entrance, and, after taking a long look around and a peep into the Superintendent's office, strolled leisurely up a long flight of stairs into the Chief Clerk's office. He apparently did not find there what he sought, and, walking over the bridge to the Treasurer's room, pressed through a crowd of Police Captains waiting for their checks. The room was full, and he had to push his way with difficulty to the door. No one who saw the stranger knew or inquired his business, and he told it to no one. Where next he went is not known, but, 20 minutes later, he was discovered sitting down and resting himself in the Clerk's room of the Health Department at the Mott street side of the building. He was not disturbed there either, and, after a long rest, started for the Bureau of Vital Statistics, up stairs. He went the wrong way, and was going into the School for Instruction where five policemen were practicing official clubbing when an officer demanded his business.

"I want to be 'tended to," was the brief reply.

"What is the matter with you?"

"Why, I have got the small-pox; don't you see?"

There was a wild rush, and the door of the school-room was slammed in the stranger's face. A man who came along directed the stranger to the Sanitary Superintendent's office, where he again stood around listlessly for several minutes before he announced his errand, when he was sent with all possible speed to the Riverside Hospital. His face and body were covered with the eruption of small-pox in its most infectious stage. The man, who gave the name of William H. Bowers, 199 Washington street, said he had sought relief at the Chambers Street Hospital, and that the doctors had directed him to the Health Board. He rode up in a horse-car that was well filled with passengers, to every one of whom he may have communicated the contagion, besides leaving it on the seat where he sat, for the benefit of those who came after. The Health Officers complain that this is the second or third time the Chambers Street Hospital people have acted unwisely. When the assembled Captains learned from the messenger from the Health Board of the danger to which they had been exposed, there was a sudden stampede to the Treasurer's room, and a wild rush to the Vaccination Bureau. Instructions in the school room were suspended for the day.

PROF. PROCTOR.

The Great Astronomer to Make America His Home.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 4.—Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the great astronomer and lecturer, is still in the City, and is improving very rapidly from the injuries sustained in the late wreck on the Wabash road near Swanwick. The Professor says that he proposes to make America his future home, that New York will be his professional headquarters, but that he will probably live in St. Joseph, as he and a St. Joseph widow will be united in marriage within the next few months. The lady in question was born and reared in St. Joseph, and married here four years ago. She and her (now deceased) husband went to Australia for the benefit of his health, where he died about a year ago. She soon after his death started for her home and among the passengers on board the ship was the Professor. They then became acquainted, and in fact intimately so. He accompanied her and another lady to St. Joseph, but did not stop, but went on East to fill engagements to lecture. He has been to the City several times since that event. He will remain here a week or two yet. His intended is about 25, the mother of two very interesting children, and is a beautiful and highly cultured lady.

The Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month of February, 1881:

Six per cent. bonds	$292,366,550
Five per cent. bonds	460,330,650
Four and one-half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	738,965,050
Refunding certificates	787,750
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,674,950,500
Matured debt	$6,578,725
Legal tenders	$346,741,711
Certificates of deposit	7,965,000
Fractional currency	7,144,413
Gold and silver certificates	54,425,740
Total without interest	$ 416,276,865
Total debt	2,097,810,590
Total interest	$ 15,859,999
Cash in Treasury	233,208,176
Debt, less cash in Treasury	1,879,959,412
Decrease during February	11,815,155
Decrease since June 30, 1880	62,213,882
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$2,795,597
Debt on which interest has ceased	6,596,725
Interest thereon	760,292
Gold and silver certificates	54,425,740
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	7,965,000
Cash balance available March 1, '81	160,662,872
Total	$ 233,208,176
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	233,208,176
Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co., interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,623
Interest paid by the U. S	49,528,566
Interest repaid by companies by transportation service	14,079,707
By cash payments, 5 per cent. of net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	34,793,660

Shant I Take A Blue Pill?

No, don't take it and run the risk of mercurial poisons, but when bilious and constipated get a box of the celebrated Kidney-Wort and it will speedily cure you. It is nature's great remedy for constipation, and for all kidney and liver diseases. See adv.

THE DOUBLE ACCIDENT.

Later Particulars of the Hannibal & St. Joe Casualty.

QUINCY, Ill., March 3.—Full accounts of the double accident on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad show that it was the most disastrous that ever occured on the line. The first accident occured to the regular passenger train which left here in the night. The final collision was 2:18 A. M., and the place about one mile east of Brevier. Some of the pass

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Brooklyn wants a cremation furnace.

The winter pork packing at Milwaukee was 225,385.

Florida strawberries bring only $2.75 per quart in New York.

The outstanding United States currency aggregates $362,585,285.

Ananias White, the Nashville wife murderer has been captured.

The boiler makers and ship carpenters of Chicago are still on a strike.

Judge Southworth, of New Orleans, died Friday. He was an Ohio man.

During the Winter season 414,000 hogs were cut and packed in Indianapolis.

Coal in large quantities has been discovered near Saddle Mountain Arizona.

Full returns of the census just taken in Germany show a population of 45,194,172.

The Pope has asked the Czar to grant amnesty to the bishops and priests exiled to Siberia.

A fire at Lewiston, Me., badly damaged Hawthorne Hall, connected with Bates college.

Miller, the child-murder, on trial at Havana, Ill., was sentenced to 40 years in the penitentiary.

Numerous evictions, many of which are accompanied by distress, are taking place in Ireland.

A bill is pending in the Legislature at Albany to pension disabled members of the New York police force.

A bill is reported before the Connecticut Legislature to ascertain whether "life is extinct in a deceased person."

Congressman Nurch has resigned the Chairmanship of the Greenback National Committee, to take effect March 15.

John Stonemetz, of Erie, Pa., has invented a perfecting press which will print from the type 16,000 papers an hour.

Nathan D. Roselle, a brakeman on an elevated railway in New York, was killed by falling from his train to the street.

The Seventh dragoons, Nineteenth hussars, and two battalions of artillery will be sent from England to the Transvaal.

A gentleman who had traveled southern Iowa and northwest Missouri reports the Winter wheat in magnificent condition.

It is understood that the new issue of French 3 per cents to the amount of 1,050,000,000 francs will be made on the 24th inst.

Texas has a law requiring every railroad train to stop and stand still five minutes on arriving at the boundary of that State.

The Union League, of New York, has taken possession of its new club house, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: Ben. Hogan, the noted prize fighter, was shot and mortally wounded at Bisbee, a few days ago.

The militia of Bedford County, Pa., did not get to Washington on account of a snow storm, but the inauguration was not postponed.

A grain broker of St. Louis, named Charles Wilde, has been arrested for obtaining $12,000 from various persons, unfalse pretenses.

Ex-Congressman Sheldon, of Louisiana, who was Lieutenant Colonel in Garfield's regiment, will be the President's private Secretary.

Hon. Charles G. Williams announces that he is a candidate for the Wisconsin Senatorship, and wants the support of all, regardless of factions.

The packers of Chicago have, during the past four months, cut up about 2,720 000 hogs. Cincinnati's showing for the same period is 522,425.

Frederick William Davies, the pretended divinity student, who recently received twenty lashes at Richmond, Va., for larceny, proves to be a confirmed thief.

Hugh R. Healy, of New York, a wholesale dealer in molasses, has failed, with liabilities of $150,000, and caused the suspension of his brother, John A. Healy.

The Senate of West Virginia has rejected the Wilson railroad bill, passed by the House, to establish maximum charges and prevent unjust discrimination in rates.

Frederick W. Davis, a young Welshman of high culture, was whipped on the bare back, at Richmond, Va., under sentence of the police court, for stealing clothing.

The deposits of legal-tenders from National Banks for the purpose of retiring circulation were $2 267,000, making a total of $18,069,970 since the 19th of February.

Advices from Honolulu report a deplorable condition of affairs there. Smallpox is epidemic, and many houses are quarantined, and no one is allowed to enter or leave the City.

Gen. Kasnakoff, Governor General of Western Siberia, has been relieved by Gen. Westschernoff, and a Senatorial inquiry into the Siberian administration has been decided upon.

The railways leading to Washington are clogged with trains carrying people to witness the inauguration ceremonies. One express from New York took out 15 palace cars, in three sections.

The police of New York have captured a desperate gang of villains, ranging from seven to 10 years of age, who have been robbing school children of books, slates and jack knives.

A rare case of affliction is that of Mrs. Doyle, of Moweaqua, Ills., who within a few weeks lost her husband by pneumonia,, her house and all its contents by fire, and her four children by measles.

An immense double decked, four-masted steamship, with a carrying capacity of 80,000 bushels of grain, has just been launched at Cleveland. She is to be used between Chicago and Buffalo.

Hearne, Land Agent to the brother of the late Lord Mountmorris, who was murdered in Ireland, has been fired at near his residence in Ballinrobe, and now lies mortally wounded. He received six pistol shots.

An amendment to the sundry civil appropriation, asking for $3,000 for the expenses of the visiting statesmen who went to Louisiana, afforded Sen. Conkling an opportunity for some sarcastic reflections upon Pres. Hayes.

Henry Hill, a negro, who murdered the jailer at Hartwell, Ga., was caught in the woods, while roasting a potato at a fire. At last advices 200 people were hovering around the jail, threatening to lynch the murderer.

It has developed that Frank J. Wright, a reputable lawyer of Westminster, Md., was recently hanged in the mountains of Colorado, by a band of vigilantes, for the alleged theft of mules which he had purchased from a stranger.

Fifty armed men visited several houses in Kerry, Ireland, and compelled the farmers to swear that they would pay only Griffith's valuation for their land. They also stole forty guns and some money. Two members of the Land League have been arrested in connection with this raid.

The United States Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company versus the United States. The judgment gives the company $541,666 an increase of $500,000 on the award of the Court of Claims.

A dispatch from Dublin says the average emergency committee are taking steps to procure Protestant tenants for Irish landlords who are about to evict the present occupants of their land. It is thought there will be no lack of applicants, for the passage of the coercion bill has emboldened all who were opposed to the land league. Numerous evictions are taking place all over Ireland, and the scenes in some cases are said to be heartrending.

A trio of disconsolate husbands, by a strange coincidence, landed simultaneously at the Central Station, in Chicago and applied to the Chief of Detectives for assistance in discovering the whereabouts of their truant wives. One had been married several years, the second about five months, while the third had been a husband only 48 hours. They told their respective stories, resolved to let their wives go, and sought consolation in strong drink

The victims of the Scranton Orphanage fire were aged from 3 to 8 years.

It is reported that the British Cabinet Council has settled and telegraphed to Gen. Wood the terms of peace with the Boers.

Allen R. English, a young attorney, has fled from East Saginaw, Mich., with several hundred dollars of other people's money.

A horse at Joliet became terrified at locomotive, and leaped with a cutter through a $200 plate of glass in a hotel window.

Father Burke, of Joliet, has arranged for the completion of St. Mary's Catholic Church, the finest religious structure between Chicago and St. Louis.

Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, will be first assistant Postmaster General, and Clinton Wheeler, of New York, second assistant. Thomas M. Nichol will be Indian Commissioner.

The bill before the Illinois House of Representatives to appropriate $2,500 toward the construction of a monument to Col. James A. Mulligan, in Cavalry cemetery, has been ordered to a third reading.

Dillon's speech in the House of Commons favoring landlord killing and civil war is repudiated by the Westport branch of the Land League. Both Dillon and Parnell seem to be getting themselves disliked.

Anna L. Brockway, the wife of the notorious forger, has instituted, in the Circuit Court of Chicago, a suit for divorce, on the ground that her husband has been sentenced to a term of five years in the Rhode Island Penitentiary.

The Newcastle Chronicle, speaking of the trichinosis scare, said the foolish character of the outcry is illustrated by the fact that although 700,000,000 pounds of hog products are annually imported into England from America, not a single death has been proved to have occurred from the disease.

The Irishman who is said to be the chief adviser of Joubert, the Boer Commander, is Alfred Alyward. He was once associated with the Fenian Brotherhood, but was shot and dangerously wounded by one of the brotherhood, for warning Lord Mayo of a plot to assinate him. On his recovery he went to South Africa and his sympathies were at once enlisted by the Boers. He is the author of a book entitled "The Transvaal of Today," and was until recently editor of the *Natal Witness*, published at Pietermartzburg.

THE NEW CABINET

Formally Organized.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The members of the Cabinet of ex-President Hayes, with the exception of Sen. Sherman, assembled at the Executive Mansion at half past 10 this morning, as did also their successors, with the exception of Secretary of War Lincoln. Pres. Garfield signed the commissions of his immediate advisers, and detained them a short time after the Cabinet officers of the previous administration had retired. Before the retirement of the ex-Cabinet officers, however, about a half hour was spent in social intercourse, during which Gen. Garfield requested the old members to give the newly appointed Ministers all information pertaining to their respective departments. The new Cabinet was formally organized with the exception of Postmaster General James. The new members qualified before Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Sec. Windom arrived at the Treasury Department shortly after 1 o'clock. He will enter upon his duties to-morrow. Sec. Windem received the officers of his Department and attended to other matters preparatory to assuming full control. Attorney General McVeagh assumed charge of his department to-day. A great many people called on Pres. Garfield to-day. Sen. Bruce and several members of Congress were among those who called and shook hands with the President.

THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

Later Details of the Great Catastrophe.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A London dispatch gives additional details about the destruction of Cassamiccola. The shock took place on Friday afternoon and lasted seven seconds. It was accompanied by a noise like subterranean thunder, then came the crash of falling houses, mingling with the shrieks of the victims. Mothers were found with infants still clinging to their breasts. At Vitta Cametti two girls were playing upon a doorstep were struck dead by falling architrav. Two hundred houses were thrown down, and many others were damaged and made uninhabitable. The killed numbered 104. Many more were injured. The total number of victims estimated at 300. The wounded are being conveyed on steamers to the hospital of the Pellegrini, at Nsples.

At Amenes five persons were killed and 13 houses destroyed. The panic stricken inhabitants are camping in the fields, afraid to venture back. Many deeds of heroism were performed by the military. A Neapolitan Sergeant plunged among the ruins of a fallen house and rescued a woman with her babe. A Corporal saved a blind man who, unconscious of his danger, struggled with his rescuer.

Harrowing scenes were presented at the mortuary chamber. Mothers, wives and children were striving to snatch the dead from the biers on which the soldiers were carrying them away.

Soldiers, police and doctors were immediately dispatched from Naples.

Shortly before the first shock of the earthquake the mineral springs were observed to be in a state of ebullition.

A BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL

In Honor of Mrs. Hayes' Stand in Favor of Temperance.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A Washington special says, this morning Miss Frances E. Willard, on behalf of 50 ladies who subscribed to defray the cost of the memorial oil portriat of Mrs. Hayes, in honor of her determined stand for temperance, in a felicitious speech presented it to Pres. Garfield, who received it for the Nation in a few well chosen words. Both speakers lauded Mrs. Hayes highly. Among those present besides the President and Mrs Garfield and Miss Willard and the delegation of ladies accompanying her, were Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Sens. Terry, Blair, Ransom, Beck, Conger, Logan; Reps. Bisbee, Robinson, Aldrich, of Illinois, Willetts, Brewer, Vance, Briggs, Ray and ex-Reps. White and Sapp. The East Room was well filled. The President devoted a part of the morning to receiving delegations, Michigan and Illinois being among those largely represented. All were received by the President and Mrs. Garfield in the East Room.

Pres. Garfield at Church.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Pres. Garfield and Mrs. Garfield worshipped yesterday in the Vermont Avenue Christian Church. Long before the hour fixed for the service it was evident the church could not hold the crowd, and by 11 o'clock the edifice was crowded, and hundreds of people were compelled to go away without gaining an entrance. The clergymen participating in the services were the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Power, Rev. Dr. Hinsdale, President of Hiram College, Ohio, and Rev. G. G. Mullins, Chaplain of the United States Army, and Gen. McCook. No allusion was made to the presence of Pres. Garfield, or to the exceptionally large congregation.

Enforced Temperance.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—On the first of this month, the license of every saloonkeeper but one in Cambria County, Pa., expired by limitation, and a week will elapse before the licenses can be renewed. The consequence is, scarcely a drop to drink can be had in the County. The saloons in Johnstown and all the larger towns are closed, and the work of dispensing the ardent temporarily suspended. A vigilance committee, composed of the temperance element, has been organized, and threatens to prosecute any person whose licenses have expired who is detected selling either malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, or even hard cider.

THE CLOSING SCENES

The Procession and the Inaugural Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The great day opened very unauspiciously, a cold driving rain drizzling down, the sky overcast with heavy clouds and the streets covered with slush that made locomotion very difficult and unpleasant. Still even these drawbacks did not prevent the people turning out in full force to witness the scenes. At at early hour the streets were crowded, and the many stands erected for the accommodation of the eager sight seers were filled, long berore the time announced for the grand parade.

After Pres. Garfield delivered his inaugural address which is given in full on the second page, there was a short reception and then the Presidential party entered their carriages to take their place in the grand procession, which was the largest inaugural procession Washington ever saw. The whole militia force of Pennsylvania, Southern soldiers who fought in the Confederate army, the cadets of Annapolis, the troops of Maryland, New York and Massachusetts were in line. The regular army and marine corps were represented. The troops marched down Pennsylvania avenue, 20,000 strong, the Annapolis boys attracting the most attention for their splendid marching and perfect alignment. They were arrayed in naval caps, dark blue overcoats and pants and white leggings. Thousands of handkerchiefs were waved and cheers given in appreciation of the excellent showing the battalion made. Then came the United States regulars, infantry and artillery. Regiment after regiment, with bands of music and colors flying, went past down the road around the north side of the Capitol grounds into the broad avenue leading towards the President's mansion. The streets on either side was densely peopled, leaving scarcely room for the moving columns. Thousands filled the grand stands and temporary stagings or balconies of buildings. The flags and decorations fluttering in the breeze with the variegated colors of the uniforms in line, as the men went through the evolutions of the march, made a constantly changing scene. The spectators cheered and waved their handkerchiefs as their favorite regiment went by.

The procession was fully three hours passing a given point, and indeed, well nigh became monotonous. How so many different organization could be arranged in line and given their places without causing confusion is a task which no one but an old veteran like Gen Sherman can perform. The spacious lawn fronting the White House on the northern end was elegantly decorated with flags and bunting stretched across the foliage, and immediately over the pavement had been erected the stand upon which Pres. Garfield and party were to review the procession. The platform in general arrangement seemed to be a miniature copy of the Capitol, having a center dome and two elongated wings, the whole beautifully decorated. On the center stand facing the street was a fine monogram formed by the initials of the incoming President. At 2 o clock in the afternoon the platform contained not less than 300 persons, the wings filled up first with naval and army officers on the west side, and within a few feet of where Garfield and party were to witness the parade sat a gentleman whose name has gained a rather extended circulation of late, being no other than Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. At his left was the battle scarred warrior, Gen. Phil. Sheridan, and joining him, on the right, sat the rapidly ageing Gen. McDowell.

At 2:30 o'clock Pres. Garfield, accompanied by wife, and mother, and children, entered the stand from the White House, and were immediately followed by ex-Pres. Hayes, wife and children, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Swaim, Sec. Sherman, Sec. Evarts, Mrs. Gen. Sheldon, Postmaster General Maynard, Sec. Schurz, Col. Stockwell, and others. Pres. Garfield stood with bared head and bowed his acknowledgments to the companies as they passed up the avenue.

A RECEPTION.

Immediately after the review of the procession, President Garfield received the William College Association of Washington, with the visiting Alumni to the number of 50 in the East room of the Executive Mansion. Ex-President Mark Hopkins eloquently presented the congratulations of the Alumni. President Garfield made an appropriate response, in which he exhibited considerable emotion. Afterwards the Alumni were presented to the mother and wife of President Garfield and Mrs. Rockwell. Twenty members of President Garfield's class were among the Alumni present.

THE EVENING.

The City was brilliantly illuminated at night, and the streets filled with people. At 3 o'clock a very handsome display of fireworks took place immediately south of the Treasury Department, and attracted an enormous crowd, the streets for squares being utterly impassable Many public receptions and entertainments were given. Sens. Sherman and Pendleton jointly entertain the General Assembly and State officers of Ohio and other invited guests. The Massachusetts State arch was blown down, and Louis Weston, member of the Pottsville band, fatally injured.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The inauguration ball last night was a perfect success. At 9 o'clock, the hour at which the President was expected, it was estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 people had entered the large and handsomely decorated building. At 9:30 a combined orchestra of 100 pieces announced the entrance of Pres. Garfield by playing the Inaugural march. After being presented to the Reception Committee the President and invited guests moved in procession from the Committee's rooms into the hall in the following order: President Garfield, attended by J. W. Thompson, President of the Executive Committee; Ex President Hayes and Samuel Shallebarger and Dr. Welkins; Mrs. Garfield, wife of President, attended by Col. H. C. Corbin and A. C. Riddle; Mrs. Garfield, motner of the President, attended by Wm. Lawrence and N. H. Willard; Mrs. Hayes, attended by John B. Alley. After them came Vice-President Arthur, ex Vice Pres. Wheeler, Sen. Sherman and staff, Gen. Hancock and staff, Gen. Sheridan, Admiral Rodgers, Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and the other guests. Reaching the place designated, the President took position, and for an hour or more received the greetings of the people. Among the first was Gen. Hancock, and the unaffected cordiality of both was noticed. Shortly before 11 the President and immediate party ascended the Presidential balcony and witnessed the brilliant scenes beneath for 20 minutes or more. Shortly after 11, Pres Garfield with his wife and mother retired, and were driven to the White House. One of the central figures of the evening, and to whom, next to the President the most attention was directed was Gen. Hancock, who was followed and surrounded wherever he moved, until he was finally compelled and compelled to accord to his admirers a separate reception. The attendance was estimated at 6,000 people.

The Gould Party.

ABILENE, Texas, March 7.—Jay Gould and party arrived at the end of the track this morning, 200 miles west of Dallas in Nolan County, Texas. Mr. Gould drove the last spike in the most western rail. The iron is being laid at the rate of a mile a day. The track is all graded more than 100 miles west of here, and the road will be completed to El Paso during this present year. The track is in splendid condition Trains are running regularly. Large immigration is moving into the several Counties, and the party express themselves delighted with the country.

Don't Forget It!

That the 80th Grand Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co. comes off March 31st. Whole tickets, $2.00; halves, $1.00. Remit by mail or express to R. M. Beardman, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

AN INSANE ASYLUM BURNED

But Fortunately There Was No Lose of Life.

DANVILLE, Pa., March 6.—The main building of the State Hospital for the Insane, at this place, caught fire last night in an unoccupied ward in the east wing, which was being painted. The condition of the road was such that assistance from this place, a mile and a half distant, could not be rendered until the fire had gained great headway.

A steam fire engine belonging to the borough was dragged through the deep snow by six horses, but soon after going into service was rendered useless by the breaking of some of its machinery. Assistance was telegraphed for to different towns in the vicinity, but before it could be furnished the whole wing and main building were destroyed, a portion of the latter having been blown up for the purpose of saving the west wing. At about 6 o'clock this morning the fire was thought to be under control, but again it broke out, and this afternoon reached the west wing. The hospital was supplied with water from a large reservoir, but it was impossible to get a sufficient force on to be of any avail. Nearly 500 patients were in the institution, all of whom were removed without confusion or loss of life to detached buildings in the rear of the main building. At the time the fire was discovered the inmates were in the hospital chapel at evening service, and this circumstance assisted in keeping the unfortunates under control and together. Most of them will be distributed to other State institutions, until some other arrangements can be made for their care here. The building was in progress of erection for some 11 years, and cost the State about $600,000. It was a substantial structure, built of stone 1,140 feet front, with a center building and three sections on either side, covering an area of 11½ acres. The fire showed the faulty construction of the roof in not having the walls above the roof, between the different sections, as the fire spread nearly the length of the building on the roof: origin of fire unknown. There is an insurance of about $200,000 on the hospital and furniture.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Number of Nominations made and Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President nominated Nathan Goff Jr., United States Attorney for West Virginia; Lewis Richmond, Rhode Island, Consul General at Rome. United States Consuls—John L. Frisbie, Michigan, at Rheims; P. F. Eder, Nevada, at Guaquaquil; Albert Rhodes, District of Columbia, at Rouen; Edward Backus, Illinois, at Para Emilio Courtads at La Union; John A. Haldeman, Kan., at Bangkok; Abbott L. Dow, Indiana, at Aleppy; John F. June, New Jersey, at Nueva Laredo. The Senate confirmed the nominations of Goff, Richmond and Trisbie, and left the others on the table for further action.

NOT READY YET.

The Democratic Caucus Committee did not complete the revision of the membership of the Senate Committees this morning, and it is doubtful whether their labors will be finished to-day. No caucusses were held this morning by members of either party and none are expected this afternoon.

AN EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Republican Senators are talking quite confidently of an extra session of Congress to meet May 15th. The Senators who recently opposed an extra session now openly favor it because of the Democrats forcing the organization of the Senate. The Republican members of Congress are acting in concert in behalf of an extra session and a committee will be appointed not later than to-morrow to wait on the President and urge an extra session. Several delegations have informally talked with the President, and the feeling favor of an extra session has grown rapidly among the Republicans during the past few days. If the Democrats force an organization of the Senate, it is pretty certain an extra session of Congress will be called. If an extra session be called it will be to pass a funding bill. Pres. Garfield does not want an extra session if it can be avoided.

A NOVEL SUIT.

A Lady Sues Her Husband and His Business Partner.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—A novel suit will be filed in the District Court. Mrs. Martha Morton institutes a suit against her husband, Charles A. Morton and his business partner, Alfred Wharton. The complainant alleges as a cause of action that the defendants were partners in business in St. Paul and elsewhere under the name of Wharton & Morton in the purchase of real estate, operating in real property and in securities, etc.; that the plaintiff and defendant Wharton were joint owners of the Irwin block, which is worth $30,000; that the defandants, as such partners, have collected all the rents and profits, and converted and appropriated them to their own use as such partners in the partnership by loaning the same to such partnership, and using the same in the partnership. The plaintiff does not know the exact amount thus received by these defendants, but thinks it is over $25,000 nor did she know until last July that the defendants were thus using the rents and profits. She asserts that these partners have promised her writing, signed by them and by the firm, to account to her, but they have not done so and decline now to do so. She therefore asks for an accounting, and that the defendant may be enjoined pending the action, and perpetually thereafter, from ousting the plaintiff from such property or from collecting more than his portion of such rents and profits, and that a Receiver of the plaintiff's share of such rents and profits pending this action may be appointed to collect her share.

An Interesting Damage Suit.

RANTOUL, Ill., March 7.—A remarkable poisoning case which excites great interest here is now on trial in the Champaign Circuit Court, at Urbana. The facts alleged are that over a year since Mrs. Ezra Esty was given belladonna instead of dandelion, by mistake of Wm. Cole, drug clerk for D. Steel, of this place. From taking it, she and her three children for several days lay at the point of death, and claim that the evil effects still continue. This is the suit of E. Esty and wife for damages. The case will last some time.

Garfield Wants Lowell to Remain.

LONDON, March 8.—It is stated that Lowell, the American minister, has received a private letter from Pres. Garfield saying it would be gratifying to him (the President) to know that Lowell, was willing to retain his present position.

Frye Nominated.

ANGUSTA, Me, March 8.—At a Republican caucus the members of the Legislature nominated Wm. H. Frye by acclamation, as a candidate for the United States Senate.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

NEURALGIA.

It has been ascertained that the most inveterate cases of Neuralgia are cured by Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites. Not only is the principal disease eradicated, but the patient is made vigorous and strong; the stomach, the blood, the skin becomes healthy, and he obtains a new lease of enjoyable life.

The only satisfactory treatment of Neuralgia is by strengthening the nervous system. A person with strong nerves never suffers from this disease.

The virtues of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites are such that other remedies are seldom required.

The demand for Hypophosphite and other Phosphorus preparations at the present day, is largely owing to the good effects and success following the introduction of this article in the United States.

IMPORTANT.

Should the invalid have any difficulty in procuring the Compound Syrup in his vicinity, let him not be put off with any other remedy, because this article has not its equal in the diseases for which it is recommended.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good." The highest class of medical men in every large city, where I am known, recommend it.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

TOLEDO, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1881.

The most important event that has occurred since the BLADE was last issued was the passage, by both House of Congress, of the Funding bill, which was vetoed by the President, and the action of several banks on account of the veto in asking the privilege of re-depositing the bonds they had in the Treasury to secure bank circulation. In reply to a telegram as to whether the banks would be permitted to withdraw their deposits of lawful money by a re-deposit of bonds, the gentleman named sent the following:

"The Treasurer will, I understand, return greenbacks to those persons who may have deposited them, provided the bonds which secured their circulation still remain on deposit and none of the circulation of the bank has been redeemed from the deposit. He declines however, to surrender greenbacks upon a re-deposit of bonds. If five per cent. bonds are again deposited, new certificates must again be issued."

The amount of bonds withdrawn was $21,140,550 according to Acting Secretary French's statement. The question of re-depositing bonds will receive thorough consideration and a decision arrived at very soon by the new administration. As soon as it became known that the President had vetoed the funding bill the money market, which had been so stringent that a panic was threatened, eased quite rapidly, and loans were made at 5@6 per cent. for prime mercantile paper. Stock speculation, which had received a serious blow by the close money situation was renewed, and has continued active since then. Government Bonds have sold firmly. State Securities fairly active.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 5@6 per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Bar, silver, 112¾c. Exchange steady at 4 08¾ for 60 days, and 4 83¾ for sight. Government Bonds quiet and generally firm. State Bonds dull. Railroad Bonds quiet. Since 11 o'clock the stock market have been unimportant, the tendency, however, being toward lower figures Market was weak at noon. 1881 registered, ——; coupons, 102¾; new fives, registered, ——; coupons, 101; new four-and-a-halfs, registered, ——; coupons, 111½; new fours, registered, ——; coupons, 113½; Pacific 6s of 95, 130 bid.

The statement of the Associated banks of New York for the week is as follows:

	Decrease.	Increase.
Loans		$1,259,900
Specie	$8,160,900	
Legal tenders		$1,158 800
Deposits		2,959,200
Circulation	5,553,500	

STATE STOCKS.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Frid	Sat.
Old Tennessee's	62	54¾	55	55	56¼	62
New Tennessee's	60¾	53	56	56	56½	35
Old Virginia's	31	30	31	30	34	31
New Virginia's	31	30	31	30	30	31
Missouri 6's	103¼	102¾	103¾	103	103	103
Louisiana 7's	62½	61¾	61½	62	62¾	62½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Frid	Sat.
U. S. 6's 1881	102	101¾	101¾	101⅝	102	102
U. S. 5's, new	101	100⅜	100¼	100⅝	101	101
U. S. new 4½'s	111½	112⅝	111	111⅜	111⅝	111½
U. S. new 4's	112¾	112¾	113¾	113⅝	113⅞	113½
Sterling, sight	483½	481	482	482¼	482	482
Sterling, 60 days	483¼	479	479¼	480¼	480	480¾
Pacific 6's of '95	130	125	130¾	127	129	129¾

DRY GOODS.

The takings of brown, bleached and colored cottons, prints, ginghams, lawns, hosiery, underwear and woolens from first hands within the week just closed was of a fairly good average. Some buyers of extensive stocks appeared for the second time to replenish broken stocks, but there was an absence of that animation that was anticipated at this time, attributable in a great degree to a continuance of unseasonable weather. Woolen goods for the spring trade were taken by jobbers in increased quantities. In cotton goods the market lacked activity. Ginghams are in good demand. There was some inquiry for wide prints, but the weather was against the sale of heavy amounts. Prints were not active. The jobbing trade are buoyant of spirits regarding the market in the near future. While the past week was characterized by a not very satisfactory trade, every indication points to a quick movement in all kinds of staple fabrics as soon as milder weather comes. The season's business, setting in as it will later than usual, will crowd jobbers to meet all requirements of the retail trade, and those who purchase early will have greater opportunities to select at leisure than when the brisk movement occurs.

WOOL.

The Boston Wool Circular of Harding, Martin & Co., says of the Wool market: There has been a good steady demand for all grades of Wool the past week, and the prospects of an active market are now quite encouraging, as buyers have been quite numerous and negotiations are now under consideration for round lots. Prices have settled down on comparatively low figures, the sales of the week showing a decline of from 3@4c ₩ lb on nearly all kinds, compared with the current prices some weeks ago. We have at last, it is generally believed, touched bottom prices, and the sales in March are likely to be the largest for some time. There is also rather better feeling for woolens and the prospect of a more active trade in goods. Combing and delaine fleeces have also settled down from 3@4c ₩ lb and there has been more doing. In unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces there has been a fair business doing. In California wools the sales have been moderate. Pulled wools continue to keep up good average sales.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania X, XX and No. 1, 43@49c; Michigan X and No. 1, 40@43c; unwashed combing and delaine, 37@37½c; Territory, 15@33½c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 17@37c; California spring, 23@31c; California fall, 16@37c; super and X pulled, 35@52c; scoured, 30@80c; nolls, 19@42½c.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Hardware generally firm and unchanged.

The pig iron market has been firm the past week. In Pittsburg, cold short pig iron is worth $21 50@22 00; neutral, $22 50@23 00; extra neutral, $23 50@24 00; cinder-mixed red-short, $25; all-ore red short, $27 00@27 50; Bessemer, $28 50; Missouri and Lake Superior warm-blast charcoal, $33; Hanging Rock

GROCERIES.

The American Grocer, New York, of latest date reports tea dull. Coffee—The market for all kinds has ruled quiet and prices have declined on most sorts. Sugars—Refined in fair request, and prices of soft kinds are steady and unchanged. Granulated in better demand and scarce for immediate delivery. The market closed quiet but firm.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, S. C., says: Our market for the past ten days has been unusually active. The present spell of fine weather has induced a flow of orders, which we anticipate will be still further augmented with the opening of the water routes North. Rice is relatively so cheap this year, that it 14 proving a most profitable article on the retail counter, and is, therefore, being pushed into consumption, while at former high prices it lay perdue until called for.

Telegraphic advices to latest hour report sugars more active and ½@¼c higher. Coffees easy. Teas quiet. Fruits steady.

LUMBER.

There is a steady trade in lumber with a steadily increasing movement. The prospects are good for an active business throughout the year.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Hog products of various kinds are steady and firm.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the western hog packing for the season at 7,000,000 hogs, including 4,825,000 at the six large cities, against 4,573,634 packed last year; an increase of about 250,000 at these places. The aggregate western packing last year was 6,950,000. The packing at leading places has been approximately as follows:

	1880-81.	1879-80.
Chicago	2,850,000	2,548,219
Cincinnati	522,425	534,509
St. Louis	500,000	577,793
Indianapolis	410,000	364,031
Milwaukee	221,000	344,583
Louisville	215,670	231,259
Total	4,823,008	4,573,634
Kansas City	341,000	195,000
Cedar Rapids	147,000	148,130
St. Joseph, Mo	105,000	102,000
Des Moines, Iowa	80,000	97,000

The paper named says: Last year's average of weight was the smallest in five years, and we will not be surprised if the past season shows a decrease of five to eight pounds—though there was an increase at many of the interior points which operated early in the season. So the aggregate pounds of hogs packed is not likely to equal a year ago. There has been more inducement to the manufacture of lard, and it may be that an increase in this article may be shown, notwithstanding the probable lighter weight.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Boston during the past week business was reported fairly satisfactory, although much dissatisfaction is expressed at the backwardness of the season. The blockade of freight which prevented merchants from receiving goods as ordered checked duplicate orders. This, with the unseasonable weather, prevented quick order demand. There has been no alteration in the condition of trade in New York. Stormy weather kept dealers out of the market. Trade in Philadelphia was steady. The demand for shoes during the week showed considerable improvement.

FISH.

There is a very fair inquiry for salt water fish. Mackerel are selling quite freely, while dry cod are being placed upon a somewhat quicker market. Salt and fresh lake fish are very firm and active. White fish have been advanced recently.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

LONDON, March. 8.—The Mark Lane Express says: In consequence of changeable, damp weather agricultural prospects at the beginning of March were serious. Little progress has been made in sowing since Christmas. The young wheat crop is in a favorable condition. Good home grown samples from mere scarcity have advanced 1s 6d@2s. both in London and the provinces. Bad wheats were unchanged and neglected. Foreign wheat until the middle of the week was improved, American red winter and Australian to the extent of 1s. The advance, however was solely due to paucity of supplie and buyers are now waiting for prospective supplies. Flour generally advanced 6d. Foreign flour in temporary small supply. Foreign oats were in small supply and holders firm, but buyers are in waiting for the reopening of the Baltic. Maize on spot, though in short supply, improved 6d., but the demand was inactive. Off coast market was bare during the week. Sales of English wheat during the week, 31,525 qrs. at 41s.9d ₩ qr., against 25,330 qrs. at 42s.9d for the corresponding week last year.

The week under review has been notable for two things in the wheat trade, namely, the intelligence from England that the consumptive requirements have been considerably in excess of the supply, and the fact that there has been a rapid diminution of the visible supply at seaboard ports, especially New York. The former had a tendency to start values in Great Britain, and each day showed an improvement until yesterday, when a little less strength was apparent, which might have been anticipated, as the upward current was running a little too rapidly, but as prices adjust themselves to a great extent to actual wants in England, it may be anticipated that the tone of the markets will be better within the present week. The markets of America have not tended upward as strongly as demands in England and the decrease in supplies at the seaboard would warrant, although they have shown a fair amount of firmness, and there was a fair pressure toward higher prices until Saturday, when a weak feeling ensued, followed yesterday by a moderate business, but with views a little firmer. As yet there has been no evidence of injury to the growing wheat, which is a weight in the balance against a strong advance in this country, and as English buyers are kept well informed by cable as to the outlook for the coming harvest in America, so long as the conditions are favorable, they will draw on our reserves to a much less extent than if reports were unfavorable. But the fact that the wants of England are pressing for present requirements places American dealers in a pretty strong position, for which they should derive some advantage. The Corn market showed a little weakness at the close of the week, but it would seem that, considering the increased consumption this winter and a shortage in the crops of Ohio and Indiana, a somewhat better market for this cereal should rule.

Special reports from London and Liverpool are as follows:

LONDON, March 8.—1:30 P. M.—Arrived Wheat rather easier. Arrived Corn, nothing offering. To arrive Wheat and Corn rather easier. Red Winter Wheat off coast 3d lower. Corn to arrive off coast 6d lower. California Wheat to arrive 6d lower. Red Winter Wheat to arrive 6d lower.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—1:00 P. M.—Wheat easier. Corn steady. California Wheat declined 1d.. Rest unchanged. Cargoes off coast for United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat in fair demand. Corn in fair demand.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange, while there was slightly more doing in the cash Wheat market than on yesterday, trade moved quite slowly. The leading grades received attention at prices a little above the preceding day. Spot Amber, which brought 105½c yesterday, sold to-day at an advance of 2½c, 108c. No. 2 Amber, limited of movement at 101c.

White Wheat out of the market.

Red Wheat for present delivery exhibited a little more animation. No. 2 Red Wabash steady at 106¼c, ¼c improved. No. 3 Red Wheat, 102c. No. 2 Amber Illinois, which has not been placed for a length of time, found a market at 109c for a 1,000 bushel lot. As compared with Tuesday, a week since, No. 2 Red Wabash Wheat is 1c higher.

The volume of business in No. 2 Red Wabash for future delivery was about the same as at yesterday's session. The March contract brought 106½c. For April delivery the market was steady at an advance of ¼c, 108c. The May option was a little irregular. Opening at 110c, it rose to 110¾c, then receded to 110c, and afterward to 109⅝c, but at the close it strengthened to 110c, ¼c more than before. Seller July, 101c. Since last Tuesday March Wheat has risen 1¼c, April ¼c and May